The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2154. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GREAT CATHOLIC CEREMONY.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the New St. Patrick's Cathedral.

IMMENSE ASSEMBLAGE OF 100,000 PERSONS,

UNPRECEDENTED DEMONSTRATION.

SERMON OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES

Magnificent Ceremony—Unlimited Enthusiasm.

Yesterday was a memorable day for New-York. The City was depleted. It presented only a beggarly account of empty streets. It approximated to that condition which, according to the mediæval philosophers, was so abhorent to Nature ; it was almost a vacuum. From early morn till late in the afternoon the cars on the east side of the City were laden with visitors to Jones' Wood. These exhausted the German element. After mid-day, the whole region bounded by Delancey and Fourth streets, in one direction, and by First-avenue and East River, on the other, was silent as the sombre *viæ* of Herculaneum. But the transmigration—for such it was—was not confined to one race or locality. The Celtic element was stirred, and, like a flight of Nomads, descended on Fiftieth-street in a body of one hundred thousand strong. From 1 o'clock until 4, the up-cars were crammed almost beyond endurance. Nothing but the occasion could render the suffering tolerable. Not only were the cars crammed within, but, without, the roofs were appropriated to a most threatening extent. Every street corner, for three mortal hours, was the nucleus of a crowd of expectants, many of whom beckoned, and shouted and waited in vain. The Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroads found themselves utterly inadequate, though their entire rolling stock was brought into requisition, to accommodate more than two-thirds of the applicants for seats. The Bowery, Broadway and the Sixth-avenue presented one almost unbroken line of carriages, and the sidewalks were crowded with faithful pilgrims wending their weary way to the votive shrine.

At length the ground was reached, and such a scene! Every avenue was blocked with vehicles. Every foot of available ground was occupied within the first half hour. It was calculated that the floating contingent must have amounted to 40,000 persons, whilst those persistently present could not have numbered less than 60,000. The publicity given to this event, and the extent of the sympathies addressed, render it almost needless to explain the motive of so immense a gathering. It was the laying of the corner-stone of the new St. Patrick's Cathedral, an ecclesiastical structure which, if completed according to the design approved by Archbishop HUGHES, to whom the project owes its origin, will have no parallel on this continent.

Subjoined is a description of the building as furnished by the architects, Messrs. RENWICK and RODRIGUE:

The Cathedral will be erected on the block of ground bounded by Fifth and Madison avenues, and by Fiftieth and Fifty first streets. It is to be raised some five feet above the level of the sidewalk, and surrounded by a terrace. The building is to be a Gothic structure, on the plan of a Latin cross, 328 feet long and 175 feet wide. On each corner of the west front there are to be towers, the north tower to be capped with a high pointed roof, and the southern one to bear a lofty openwork spire 333 feet in height from the pavement to the cross. A noble porch, deeply recessed, and fringed with long pendants, will occupy the space between the towers ; above this will rise the gable, to the height of 150 feet from the ground, ornamented with a large rose window.

At a distance of twenty-three feet from the centre, immense buttresses will rise on the sides and rear ; these are to be constructed of solid masonry, and will sustain the arches and vaulted roof ; they are to terminate with foliated pinnacles and support the walls of the clerestory with graceful flying buttresses. Between each buttress in the side aisles and clerestory will be richly traceried windows—The church is to be entered by several flights of marble steps.

The material is not yet decided on. The Archbishop desires the building to endure as long as any human work can last, and the Architects have been engaged in testing the merits of different kinds of stone during the summer.

Entering the church by the western porch, a forest of tall marble columns will meet the eye. Fifty-seven clustered shafts will support the groined roof and bear the arches which divide the aisles. Nothing will intercept the view, and from the door to the apse which terminates the church, the high altar, approached by three flights of steps, will be the only conspicuous object to break the perspective. On either side of the altar there are to be chapels large enough to seat any ordinary congregation, and between each of the buttresses of the nave, which project outwards sixteen feet, will be small chapels, giving a larger and more airy appearance to the church.

The vault of the roof will be of masonry—the only one of any size in the United States. No pews are to encumber the floor ; the seats will be either free, or, more probably, chairs will be let out for each service after the manner of the French and Italian churches. Behind the high altar is to be a chapel of Our Lady ; there will be no cellar or crypt. The building rests on one solid rock, and the floor will be simply leveled off and paved with marble.

The Cathedral was designed by JAMES RENWICK, Jr., and has been his constant study for upwards of eight years. The foundation will be completed this Autumn, and next Summer the work will be pushed on vigorously. In three years from this day part, at least, of the edifice will be sufficiently forward to allow of the celebration of the services of the Church.

Such is the plan of the church. Its inauguration was commensurate with the design.

Over the spot where the corner-stone was to be deposited a wooden canopy was erected, from which floated two flags—that of the States of the Church and that of the United States. This was at the southwest corner of the ground on which the cathedral is to be built. Near the centre was a large platform, draped with American flags, from which the Archbishop delivered his sermon. At other points were seen the flags of France, Russia, Spain, England, Portugal, and the Netherlands. The flag of Erin, "the harp without the crown," floated from the mound on which was erected the cross to signalize the spot on which the main altar should stand.

For the better preservation of order, a force of some fifty policemen were on the ground ; they were accompanied by General-Superintendent TALLMADGE and Assistant-Superintendent CARPENTER. Whether because of their presence or of the solemnity of the occasion, the services of these gentlemen were not very much in demand. Only four arrests were made ; half for disorderly conduct and half for stealing. It was a subject for favorable remark, both among the officers and the clergy, that in so large an assemblage there was so little misbehavior.

At 3½ o'clock the clergy met in the rectory of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, (the Rev. Mr. MCMAHON'S,) where the procession was organized.

On Saturday, according to custom, and in obedience to the instructions laid down in the Pontifical a large wooden cross was erected on the spot, which is to be occupied by the main altar. Thither the procession slowly moved, in the following order :

1. Fifty members of the different Conferenees o St. Vincent de Paul, five abreast.
2. Acolyte with holy water vase.
3. Processional Cross, between two acolytes carrying lighted tapers.
4. One hundred boys from the Schools of the Christian Brothers, in red cassocks and surplices.
5. The Right Rev. Bishops MCFARLAND of Hartford, BACON of Portland, DEGOESBRIAND of Burlington, BAILEY, of Newark, LAUGHLIN of Brooklyn and MCCLOSKEY of Albany, in cope and mitre, attended by their chaplains.
6. The Archiepiscopal Cross borne by a sub-deacon in dalmatic.
7. The most Rev. Archbishop with assistant ministers.
8. The Archiepiscopal insignia bearers.
9. The Reverend Clergy, four abreast, in cassock, cap and surplice.
10. Fifty members from the different Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, five abreast.

These proceeded to the stand, to which the Archbishop ascended, and from which he delivered his address.

The Archbishop took for his text the words from the 126th Psalm : *Nisi dominus ædificaberit domum, in vanum laboraverunt qui ædificant eam.* [Unless the Lord build the house, they who have built it shall have labored in vain.] He said :

VENERABLE FATHERS AND BISHOPS, I need not say how deeply I am grateful to you for the honor of your presence on this solemn and important occasion. I have not been insensible to this honor, nor ignorant of the inconveniences which you have incurred, by leaving, even for a brief period, the devoted flocks that look up to you, respectively, as to their highest local Fathers and Pastors.

To you also, dearly beloved and most respected priests, of my own diocese, but if possible, still more to those who have come from other Episcopal jurisdictions, I return the thanks of a true and grateful heart, for your presence this day.

To the faithful of my own diocese, who, in the main, constitute the vast assemblage of persons actually surrounding the corner-stone of our new cathedral, I need not say that I am grateful ; that they know already—for it is not the first time that I have called upon them ; but if they had not responded in such numbers as they have done, it would be the first time that they had failed me. This they have never done, and this I am sure they never will do, when any great work is to be commenced or completed for the glory of God and the salvation of men.

And I now have to return in an especial manner, my grateful thanks to those who have filled up my list of expectation, which, when announced in a circular letter addressed to a limited number, might have been looked upon as a bold if not daring proposal. But the manner in which they have responded to it, has filled me with astonishment, proving as it does, that in general the faithful in their zeal and generosity for any thing appertaining to the glory of God and the forwarding of religion, are in advance, if possible, even of the pastors whom God has appointed over them. In the history of the Catholic Church during 1800 years, the truth of what I have just remarked, has not in my opinion been brought out more clearly, or more promptly, than in the response which I have received from those to whom I had the honor of addressing a circular letter, dated June 14, 1858. It has been said that those who are, or are supposed to be wealthy, are generally cold and indifferent to the success of great religious undertakings like the present. This one reproach has been extended to even the members of the holy Catholic Church ; and it has been asserted—and to a great extent believed—that it is only the poor who, by their simple faith and devotedness to their religion, support our charities and build our churches.

The event of this day, so far at least, contradicts and refutes this popular idea. The circular just referred to could not have been addressed to more than 140 of the members of our communion in the City and Diocese of New-York. To a great many equally devoted, the circular was not sent, owing to the fact that the Archbishop had not the pleasure of knowing them personally, or knowing their address. It is true that two or three circulars were addressed to prominent Catholics out of the Diocese, and it would be a culpable omission on my part, if I did not acknowledge—as I do, with pride—that at least in one case the response was worthy of a veteran missionary and of a man of God. I do not say that in any case the response was otherwise ; but both as regards clergymen and laymen—if any instance to the contrary occurred—it was that not the good-will, but the means to carry it out, have been wanting. I may here add, that I have been more touched at the evident regret of those who could not come up to the expectation suggested in the circular for the first year, than even by the magnanimous promptitude of those who felt that not only they would, but they could, affix their names to the first roll of the first patrons of this new St. Patrick's Cathedral.

To them it was a work of joy and satisfaction the feeling of which they could not conceal. I am aware that not a few of them, considering the depression of the times, felt the inconvenience of Christian generosity. But looking back through the brief experience which the occasion required, I cannot call to mind a single person, male or female, layman or clergyman, whose heart in responding to the appeal could be considered, to say the very least, smaller than his income.

And now I have to announce that my bold expectations have been realized ;—that I have found one hundred persons who have subscribed, and many of them already paid $1,000 each, once for all to carry on this great work of a new cathedral, during the first year of its progress—and when I think of this, I cannot help exclaiming in gratitude,

Glory be to God in the highest, and on earth peace to men of good will.

Neither can I suppress another exclamation in which humanity, all fallen though it be, can hardly fail to sympathise—

Honor and tender reverence from every Christian heart to Mary, the immaculate Virgin Mother of the Redeemer of mankind. He is our Saviour, blending in His own person the divine as well as the human nature. She, his humble mother, was all human—sin only excepted, and the exception being the effect of His infinite merits.

Honor and reverence also to the present supreme head of the Catholic Church, PIUS IX., for that, after having been tried in the crucible of virtue, it was his privilege among all the successors of St. Peter, to define by supreme and divine authority, what indeed the Catholic Church had always believed, but which had not until then taken the absolute form of a dogma of Catholic faith. It is true that all honor to the Blessed Virgin was recognized, and all privilege and dignity included in her title as Virgin Mother of the Eternal Word made flesh, in the person of our Saviour Jesus Christ. It was fit that the definition of her last prerogative, viz: her perpetual exemption from actual and original sin, through the merits of her Divine Son, should be reserved for a Pontiff, who, in meekness and humility, approaches so nearly to her own example ; and it is also touchingly affecting to reflect that the Blessed Virgin herself, could leave this definition in abeyance during so many centuries, until a period should arrive when the definition should be hailed with such universal joy by all the children of her Divine Son. It is a final confirmation of our own privilege, for, by a voice from the Cross of Calvary, she was assigned to us in the person of St. John the Evangelist, as our Mother—the dying Saviour uttering these words: "Son, behold thy mother!"

It is touchingly affecting, I have said, that she, if we might use such language, waited until the definition of her exemption from original sin could be, as it has been, proclaimed by the voice of the Supreme Pastor on earth, without producing any strife or uncharitableness; nay, I might add, without producing so much as a ripple on the calm sea of Catholic faith.

Next to Almighty God, the corner-stone of this Cathedral is to be laid under the auspices of the Immaculate Virgin Mary.

Its special patron, as announced, is the glorious apostle of Ireland, St. Patrick—originally selected as patron of the first Cathedral commenced by our Catholic ancestors in Mott-street, fifty two years ago. Their undertaking was indeed an example of zeal and enterprise worthy of our imitation. They were very few, they were very poor, but their minds were large as the Cathedral which they projected, and theirs were the hearts of great men. It might be said of them what is mentioned in the Scriptures, but in a different sense, that there "were giants in those days." They laid the foundation of the first Cathedral, at a period when it is said that the Catholics of New-York were not numerous enough to fill the small church of St. Peter in Barclay-street—and that ten years after, when the Cathedral was opened, it was necessary, during a short period, to shut up St. Peter's on alternate Sundays, in order to accustom the people to find their way to the new church, which was then considered to be far out of the city. Honor to the memory of our ancestors of that period! The laws of the Catholic Church do not permit more than one Cathedral in one diocese. There will be but one Cathedral in this Metropolitan See. It will be the same as it has been until the consecration of this church. Neither is a bishop at liberty to substitute from the calendar of the saints a new patron, simply because there is to be a new Cathedral in his diocese, unless by special permission of the Holy See of Rome, which I have not the intention to solicit.

The dispensations of Divine Providence towards nations and individuals, are essentially mysterious and impenetrable. Whether in their national or individual capacities, it is clear from the history of the human race, that God oftentimes permits his enemies to be prosperous in this world, and reserves for his friends the bitter chalice of humiliation and poverty. The Holy Scriptures and the teaching of our Lord would seem to mark out that distinction as it has just been described ; and in that case, taking eternity into account as well as time, who shall say that God has been unkind in the order of Providence, to the nation converted to Christianity by the Apostolic labors of the French captive boy, who is known in ecclesiastical history, as ST. PATRICK, the Apostle of Ireland.

[Loud cheers.] He found that island a Pagan land ; he left it at his death the freshest and most beautiful flower that adorned the brow of the Christian Church. He dotted its entire surface with temples in honor of the true God. He made its mountains and valleys vocal with hymns of praise that rose as a national chorus day and night to the throne of the Lamb. He ordained priests—he consecrated bishops—he colonized from point to point fervent and holy communities of men and virgins, who offered themselves for every good work of doctrine and of charity, until, as it is stated by the learned German author, GUERRES, Religion, Learning, Piety, disturbed and oppressed by the troubles of the time on the Continent of Europe, had to take refuge in Ireland like a fatigued army retreating to Winter quarters. [Applause.]

During two or three centuries, or even more, from the period first alluded to, Ireland sent forth her missionaries—some of whose names are still known, in connection with either the universities, monasteries, or great churches that sprang up in Scotland, England, Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland, and even Italy herself. At home the spiritual descendants of St. Patrick, amidst their own calamities, never ceased to encourage learning and piety. For the support of the schools in the City of Armagh, the rental of fourteen townships had been set apart by the generosity of the people, and it remained for Queen ELIZABETH to confiscate this property, and for her successors, by way of recompense to an injured people, to shut up the very schools which they had established. Since then they have become, to a great extent, outcasts from their native land, and been scattered over the earth. You can trace their path of life through all the civilized countries of the world. You can trace them through England itself, through America, through India, through Australia, and though there may be no mark to designate the graves in which they slumber, still, the churches which they have erected, either wholly or in part, all round the globe to the same faith by which St. Patrick emancipated them from heathenism ; these churches, I say, are the most fitting head-stones to commemorate the existence, and I may add, in a Christian sense, the honorable history of the Irish people.

They are not by any means exempt from the sins to which humanity is subject. And what is the fact, and what is in harmony with the other parts of their destiny, if we might so call it, is, that whether in their own country, or in foreign nations, they come in for the largest share of justice and the smallest of mercy, when they happen to violate the laws of the land. [Great cheering.]

This, too, is an additional proof that the Providence of God, in their regard, is mysterious and impenetrable. Yet as a nation, if they are to be pelted simply on account of their guilt, it would be difficult to find another nation qualified by its own innocence to cast at them the first stone. [Renewed cheers.]

But, as on a day like this, we do not think of individuals or of nations, but only of the great and glorious Catholic Church, which embraces the whole human race as one family, and, in this sense, the very ceremony in which we are engaged proves that this is practical amongst us as well as theoretical. On the parchment containing the names of the first patrons of this Cathedral, the United States of America, Ireland, Scotland, England, Belgium, Spain, France and Germany are all represented. The names of members belonging to the Catholic Church from all these countries will slumber side by side on the parchment that engrosses them, and is to be deposited in the cavity of that corner-stone. Neither can I omit to mention that two gentlemen who are not Catholics, have spontaneously contributed each the amount specified in my circular. [Cheers.] Their motive is not their belief at the present moment in the Catholic religion. But it is that they are New-Yorkers by birth—that they have traveled in Europe, and that they are ambitious to see at least one ecclesiastical edifice on Manhattan Island of which their native City will have occasion to be proud.

With regard to this anticipation, I can only say, that so far as depends on me, they shall not be disappointed. [Cheers.]

And now, my hundred and three first patrons, what shall I say of you, after having already expressed my gratitude for the prompt and generous manner with which you have responded to my call? I shall say this, that you have set an example that will edify your brethren both here and elsewhere. I will say this, further, that those who are to carry on the work for the second year will emulate that example, and, according to their means, will rival you in zeal and generosity. I will say, once again, that until this Cathedral shall have been completed, and crowned with success, your example will save me from the necessity of "begging," or, if I should have occasion to "beg," it will furnish me with a model text. [Loud cheers.]

And now if I should have to distinguish between the clergy and laity of my Diocese, what shall I have to say? This: that judging from the past, in which the clergy were at all times loyal and one-minded in aiding their unworthy Bishop in whatever enterprise he had engaged, so will they be in all times to come—and to them, with the powerful coöperation which they will always have from their devoted flocks, I commend this great work, no matter under whose Episcopal auspices it may hereafter be carried on.

One thing I would say to all, if my voice were strong enough to reach the furthest boundary of this immense multitude, and that is, that this work will require the constancy of strong minds, generous hearts, and powerful arms. It is a work which would, if that were possible, be accomplished by the enthusiasm of a single day like the present. But as it is the prosecution and completion of it will require firmness, determination, and unconquerable perseverance. It will require what is essential to every great undertaking, steadiness, and indomitable resolution, always relying upon the help of God, to see it brought to a perfect consummation. Nor of all this have I the slightest doubt.

What more shall I say of you, first patrons of this Cathedral? I shall not speak of you, but I shall speak for you. What have you done? You have given a hundred and three thousand dollars towards the building of a temple which can add nothing to the glory of God, for He is the earth and the fulness thereof. On the other hand, this money might have been given to the poor. All this will be thrown at you by those who are of this world, and have no comprehension of what is really faith and what is really charity. And it is significant that you would seem to belong, in this case, to the school of Christ when he bore with the extravagance of Mary Magdalene, in pouring ointment on His sacred feet—and your accusers, if it were not almost uncharitable to say so, would seem to belong to the school of him who carried the purse, and looked upon the penitent Mary's offering as if it were a defrauding of the poor.

Now I will say for you, that this is a great work for the poor. It comes up at a time when they are unusually depressed—your charity will give them honorable employment to a considerable extent, and as the world is now constituted, compensation for honest labor is much better than alms for the relief of poverty under an unavoidable pressure which imposes idleness by necessity on the working classes. Now, when you are reproached with your extravagance, ask your accusers whether it is in fact a crime to provide employment and compensation for the mechanic and laborer, who really belong to the substantial portion of society in all countries.

But then they will say, you are Catholics, and we have to support so many of your poor more than of any other denomination, and would it not have been better to provide these your humble brethren the comforts of a charitable roof and home, than to waste so much money in founding what no doubt you intend as a gorgeous Cathedral?

When they tell you this, do not forget the charity that is due to persons, but, as for the argument itself, laugh them to scorn, and say that the building of cathedrals and churches was, in all ages, intimately connected with and conducive to the support of the poor until the period when the first predecessors of those who accuse you actually spoiled and ruined, so far as human agency could accomplish it, the plan of Christ for the protection of the poor. Say to them, that the first lady in Christendom that ever witnessed what we now call pauperism was Queen ELIZABETH—that her father was the robber of the poor in suppressing churches, monasteries and cathedrals in Catholic England. [Cheers.] That, except as used in the gospel *beati pauperes*,—the word pauper was unknown in the modern languages of Christendom until the period just referred to ; that it is creditable to her woman's nature that ELIZABETH sympathized with the poor, and that, after one or two homilies addressed to her iron-hearted Parliament on this subject, she was in very desperation, compelled to introduce, almost to the shame of Christianity, human laws forcing men to support their own destitute brethren. Compulsion was necessary ; the law of charity in the Gospel, as prescribed by our Lord, had become inefficient, and apparently obsolete ; and it was requisite to invoke the same human legislative authority which is divinely instituted for the punishment of crime and the protection of society, in order to make Christians—oh, what a phrase!—"love each other," or at least to pay something into the public treasury to prevent men from dying of starvation.

Has all this resulted in benefit to the poor? I cannot answer the question. I can only express my own regret that it has imposed a triple expenditure upon the rich, from one-third of which the poor, according to the old Catholic system, would have been well provided for, without the necessity of inflicting upon them the stigma of social degradation. Say to them, finally, that if they were guided by the large, and may I not call it divine instinct, of the Catholic religion, they would consider the poor of future generations as well as of the present. And in that view they would regard with certainty the erection of this Cathedral as a primary fountain, sending out its living waters of faith and charity on all sides, and as a great nursery for cultivating the principle of charity among the generations that are to succeed us.

This is enough on that subject, and it only remains for me to request that you all unite in deep adoration of God, in the spirit of the psalms and prayers that are about to be offered in laying the corner stone, and consecrating even the foundations of this Cathedral, bearing in mind the sentiment which shall be uppermost in the hearts of the venerable bishops and clergy who are here present, as well as my own, that *nisi Dominus ædificaverit domum, in vanum laboraverunt qui ædificant eam.*

The procession re-formed and descended amid the cheers of the multitude, and, in the same order as before, proceeded to the spot on which the corner-stone was to be laid.

Here the Archbishop, robed in white canonicals and bearing in his left hand the pastoral staff, blessed the salt and water to be used in the ceremony.

The choir then sang the antiphon :

Signum salutis pone, Domine Jesu Christe in loco isto, et not permittas introire angelum percutientem.

[In this place, O Lord Jesus Christ, place the sign of safety, and suffer not any disturbing spirit to enter therein.]

This was followed by the 83d Psalm :

Quam dilecta tabernacula tua, Domine virtutum, concupiscit et deficit anima mea in atria Domini.

[How beloved are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts; my soul longeth and fainteth for the Courts of the Lord.]

In the meantime the Archbishop sprinkled the place with holy water, and when the psalm and antiphon were concluded, he removed his mitre and offered the prayer, *Domine Deus, qui licet cœlo terra no capiaris*, beseeching God to look with favor on the building to be erected to the glory of His name, and to purify and preserve it from every iniquity, through the merits and intercession of the Blessed Mary, ever Virgin, the blessed St Patrick and all the Saints.

The Archbishop then proceeded to bless the stone, the choir singing the responses :

V. Our help is in the name of the Lord.
R. Who made Heaven and Earth?
V. Blessed be the name of the Lord.
R. From now, henceforth, and for ever.
V. This is the stone which the builders have rejected.
R. Which was made for the very corner.
V. Thou art Peter.
R. And upon this rock I will build my church.
V. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost.
R. As it was in the beginning, now and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

The Archbishop offered prayer :

O! Lord Jesus Christ, Son of the living God, thou who art indeed Omnipotent God, the brightness and image of the Eternal Father, and the life eternal ; thou who art the corner-stone cut from the mountain without hands, and the imperishable foundation, strengthen this stone, which is here deposited in thy name. O! thou who art the beginning and the end ; in whom God, the Father, created all things from the beginning, be, we beseech thee, the beginning and increase and consummation of this work, which is to be inaugurated to the praise and glory of thy name, who, with the Father and Holy Ghost, livest and reignest, one God, for ever and ever.

R. Amen.

Let us pray: O Holy Lord, Omnipotent Father, Eternal God, bless and vouchsafe to regard with favor this stone in the foundation of this church in honor of the blessed PATRICK, through our Lord Jesus Christ, thy son ; a stone proved, square, precious, and based on a foundation of which the Apostle said : The rock was Christ. Who, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, liveth and reigneth, &c.

The Archbishop sprinkled the stone with holy water, and with a knife marked on each side of it the sign of the cross, saying :

In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus† Sancti. R. Amen.

He then recited the prayer, *Benedic, Domine, creaturam istam lapidis, &c.*

Bless, O Lord, this creature stone, and grant through the invocation of thy Holy name, that all who, with pure minds, have rendered help in the erection of this church, may receive health of body and peace of mind. Through Christ our Lord. R. Amen.

A piece of tapestry was then spread upon the ground, the faldstool was placed thereon, and the Archbishop took his seat.

He then repeated the prayer, Actiones nostras, *quesumus Domine, aspirando præveni, &c.*, which, being translated, is as follows :

Prevent, we beseech thee, O Lord, our actions by thy inspirations, and carry them on by thy assistance, that all our prayers and works may begin from thee and by thee be ended. Through Christ our Lord. R. Amen.

The mortar was now procured by the builder, after which was intoned the anthem

Manè, surgens Jacob, &c.

Early in the morning Jacob rose and set up a stone as a monument, and pouring oil thereon, made an offering to the Lord : truly this place is blessed.

Then was chaunted the psalm by the two hundred priests and choristers,

Nisi Dominus ædificaverit domum, in vanum laboraverunt qui ædificant eam:

Unless the Lord build the house in vain shall they labor who attempt it.

The Archbishop then deposited the stone in its place, saying : In the faith of Jesus Christ we have deposited this first stone in this foundation, in the name of the Father, †, and of the Son †, and of the Holy † Ghost, beseeching God that the true faith, the fear of God, and brotherly love may flourish here, that this place may be ever devoted to prayer, that eternal praise and glory be given to the name of the same Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, who, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, livest and reignest, &c.

In the cavity of the stone, the following inscription, on parchment, was, with others, duly deposited :

†

A. M. D. G.
Hac. Die.
Decimo. Octavo. Kalendas. Septembris.
A. D.
Millesimo. Octingentesimo. Quinquagesimo. Octavo.
Festo. Assumptionis. Semper. Beatæ. Et.
Immaculatæ. Virginis.
Dei. Et. Domini. Nostri. Jesu. Christi.
Matris. Mariæ.
Lapis. Hic. Primarius.
Novæ. Ecclesiæ. Cathedralis. Sancti. Patricii.
Ritu. Pontificali. Solemniter. Positus. Est.
Novi-Eboraci.
A. Reverendissimo. Domino Johanne. Hughes.
Episcopo Quarto. Et. Archiepiscopo. Primo.
Hujusce. Sedis.
Assistentibus. Omnibus. Episcopis. Provinciæ.
Necnon. Numero. Pergrandi. Presbyterorum. Ex.
Diversis.
Et. Bissitis, Locis, Et. Cum. Concursu. Immenso.
Piorum. Fidelium. Astantium. Et. Admirantium.
Sanctitate. Sua. Pio. Nono. Pontifice. Maximo.
Successore. Beati. Petri.
Feliciter. Gubernante, Auctoritate. Suprema.
Universam. Christi. Ecclesiam.
Jacobo. Buchanan.
Statuum. Horum. Fœderatorum. Præside.
Joanne A. King.
Statum. Neo-Eboraci. Regente.
Et. Daniele F. Tiemann.
Hujus. Civitatis.
Summo. Magistratu. Fungente.
Jacobo. Renwick. Et. Gulielmo, Rodrigue.
Architectis.

P. S.—Hoc. Contigit. Lapsis. Paucis. Diebus. A. Re. Gesta. Vere. Miranda. Scilicet. Depositione. Funis. Electri. In. Profundo. Maris. Trans. Oceanum. Atlanticum. A. Littore. Ad. Littus. Sicque. Instituitur. Momentanea. Relatio. Intelligentiæ. Americum Inter. Et. Europam. Fœderatorum. Statuum. Imperia. Et. Britanniarum. Huic. Operi. Quidem Large. Faverunt. Quod. Autem. Ad. Finem. Felicem. Perductum. Sit. Maxime. Debetur. Invictæ. Fortitudini. Concivis. Nostri. Insignissimi.

Cyri. W. Field.

The allusion, in the postscript, to the successful laying of the Telegraph Cable, and the part taken therein by "our most illustrious citizen, CYRUS W. FIELD," deserves more than passing notice.

The stone having been laid it was sprinkled with holy water, and the tenth Psalm, *Miserere mei Deus secundum magnam misericordiam tuam* ; (Have mercy on me, O Lord, according to thy great mercy)—was intoned.

The Procession then made the circuit of the foundations three several times, the antiphon, appropriate psalms and the litany of the saints were intoned, the hymn, *Veni Creator* was sung, the prescribed prayers were said, and, at last, the procession remounted the stand, from which the Archbishop, who was now well nigh exhausted, pronounced the papal benediction.

Then the band struck up "Hail Columbia," the Archbishop, Bishops, Priests and acolytes withdrew, amid vehement cheering, which was enthusiastically renewed when "Patrick's Day" was performed.

An immense crowd followed the procession to the rectory, cheering all the way, the men furiously waving their hats, and the women their handkerchiefs.

The Archbishop acknowledged the popular favor by bowing ; this recognition was followed by still greater plaudits, which did not subside until the last of the procession had disappeared within the dwelling.

Subsequently, the Bishops, Priests, members of the Press, Police, and a number of lay gentlemen of note, reassembled in the refectory of the Orphan Asylum, where an excellent entertainment was provided, to which the most ample justice was done, and from which every guest departed in the best of humor There was no exception to the general satisfaction.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Los Angelos—A Vine-Growing District—Native Grapes and Wines.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOS ANGELOS, CAL., Thursday, July 8th, 1858.

This, "the city of the Angels," is deserving among the cities of the Pacific coast a position which she has never had. Not as a place made rich by the gold discoveries of California, for no mania for sudden wealth has ever led its quiet inhabitants astray ; it has grown from a small Spanish town (although when the *Anglo-Saxon* took possession of it it was a place of some note in the history of Mexico,) to a city active in the various branches of trade, and at the Inland, some twenty miles, has a commerce in the shipment of its agricultural products equal to some of our western towns dignified by the name of cities.

The Frazer's River gold excitement has not yet driven the people mad, and as it is dying out at San Francisco, I think it will not create a stampede here. As a grape-growing country this is destined to excel the world. The vineyards, although most of them are young, produce grapes fully equal to the finest vineyards in Europe. Oranges, figs, and lemons will also be raised in abundance. The grape is what is termed "the native," it having been planted here by the priests over one hundred years ago.

Within the city limits on the 1st August, 1857, there were growing 504,075 vines ; of these, 10,000 were planted in the Spring of that year, and 67,500 had been planted, one, two and three years, leaving as the number of bearing vines 567,025. It is estimated that eleven pounds is the average product of each vine. This would give 3,969,700 pounds as the aggregate of the vintage of 1857, which at two cents per pound, amounts to the sum of $79,304. Much of the vintage went north to San Francisco, in grapes at about three cents per pound. At these prices the purchasers gather the grapes from the vine.

There have been planted within the city limits this present season, 350,000 grape cuttings and about 600,000 within the county ouside of the city, making a total of 950,000. There have been but few grape-vine cuttings sent north, as almost the entire produce of the vineyards was required for home use. 1,500 orange trees have been planted, and 100 trees sent north. The number of fruit-bearing orange trees in the county is 100. In the nurseries of this place which will be fit for planting next season, there are 25,000. Beside the bearing trees and those planted this year, there are 5,000 orange trees, which have been planted during the two past seasons, and which will mostly come into bearing within the next two years.

The price of grapes in this city during the last vintage, and the cost of putting them in the San Francisco market, may be set down as follows: Cost of the grapes upon the vines, 3 cents per pound ; boxes, 1 cent per pound ; picking and packing and material for packing, 1½ cents per pound ; cartage to San Pedro, ½ cent per pound ; freight to San Francisco, 2 cents per pound. It will be seen that the cost of grapes placed in San Francisco market, was 8 cents per pound.

The grape equals in flavor our Black Hamburg, and is the same color, and about as large as those raised in our cold graperies.

The quantity of wine made from the vintage of 1857 was 350,000 gallons. There was also made of Angelica 5,000 and of Brandy 2,000 gallons.

The vineyards are cultivated the same as some of the choicest in Europe, by irrigation, plenty of water being had from the river canals controlled by the City Council. The valley is something like one hundred miles long by eighty wide, and is all susceptible of the highest state of cultivation, the only thing requisite being water, which can be easily obtained, but at considerable expense. Any one will readily perceive that the landholder can pay almost any amount, as much of this land is unreclaimed, worth only a few dollars an acre, while it is worth in vineyards from one to two hundred.

The Overland Mail Company's (WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & Co.) agents are now here, purchasing horses and mules to run their line to Yuma. They buy good native horses at from fifty to a hundred dollars. They will be in complete order and fully equipped within thirty days.

Major HEINTZELMAN, U. S. A., President, and S. H. LATHROP, Treasurer of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Co., passed through here on the 4th, on their way to the Gadsden Purchase. They have a train of something like a hundred animals at San Diego ; their wagons are loaded with machinery for reducing the rich silver ores of the Company's mines.

We yesterday visited one of the largest wine cellars, that of SAINTSEVAIN BROS., who are now putting up the best sparkling wine in the country—and in my mind fully equalling the best champagne—to San Francisco. It commands the same price, and is generally preferred. The still wines, resembling the finest Hock, are worth from five to seven dollars a dozen, and one year old, in casks, about one dollar a gallon. Quite a quantity has lately been shipped to New-York, but, I fear, only to be used to aid the sale of the vile imitation with which the States will soon be flooded.

TUBAL.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of the Utah Peace Commissioners—Their Opinion of Brigham Young and his Followers—The Indian Troubles in Washington and Oregon—Nicaragua Affairs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 15.

The President returned last night much improved in health.

The Peace Commissioners, Messrs. POWELL and MCCULLOCH, arrived yesterday morning from Utah. Their representations of the present agreement between the Mormons and the Government do not vary in any material points from what has already been published. The most important consideration is the fact that peace at all events has been secured, and the supremacy of the laws and the authority of the Government recognized. Still, the Commissioners do not hesitate to say that much remains to be done before the Mormons will be brought to that obedience which is necessary for the continuance of amicable relations. Accepting this proposition, I am credibly informed that the Government will so mature its plans to this end that their purpose must eventually be accomplished, in the face of the opposition which may be arrayed against it. The Commissioners also verify the accounts published of the conduct of the redoubtable BRIGHAM YOUNG toward his deluded followers. So unjust and tyrannical has this become that it is deemed necessary to repeat the instructions heretofore given to the officers of the Government in Utah, to afford them all the protection in their power.

Considerable apprehension is felt at the Indian Department in consequence of the non-arrival of intelligence from its agents since the commencement of Indian hostilities in Washington Territory. If the agents are at their posts, they are guilty of gross negligence and neglect, and will receive a severe reprimand, if not their dismissal ; but if they have been absent on duty among the different tribes, another explanation is given of their conduct, and fears are entertained for their safety.

Gen. STEVENS has received letters informing him that the Nez Perces and Flatheads, two powerful tribes, remain friendly, notwithstanding the continued attempts made to incite them to hostilities.

The Secretary of War has suspended Mr. BANKS, the U. S. Sutler at Fort Monroe for ten days, during which time that official is to be tried for a disobedience of orders in selling spirituous liquors within the garrison. Mr. BANKS is the father of Mr. A D. BANKS, of public printing notoriety, and is an appointee of Governor FLOYD over the unanimous protest of the officers at that post. If not broken by the Court there will be a strong effort made to have him removed. I understand Secretary FLOYD will leave here in a few days for Old Point, to make a personal investigation into the charges preferred against the Sutler.

It is rumored here, upon pretty reliable authority, that General JABEZ will not present himself before our Government until his friend Mr. SEGUR, who is now here, has felt the way, and reported the result of his reconnoisance. It is feared by the friends of Nicaragua that General J. is in the hands of the "JOE WHITE party," such being only a conclusion arrived at, from the fact that he has been domiciled with Señor YRISSARI in Brooklyn

It is said that Col. WHEELER, our late Minister to Nicaragua, who recognized the WALKER Government, will be tendered the Mission to Paraguay. Col. W. is a gentleman of experience and ability, and would be an admirable appointment.

Q.

Horrible Affair.

DOUBLE MURDER IN HAMPTONBURG, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—A WOMAN AND HER LOVER KILLED BY A RIVAL.

GOSHEN, Orange Co., N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 14.

Last night about 9½ o'clock, our village was alarmed by the intelligence that a most diabolical double murder had been committed at the house of CHARLES REEVES, in Hamptonburg, about two miles from here, on the Newburg road. Some twenty of our citizens immediately repaired to the scene, where they learned the following particulars :

Mr. REEVES and his family were absent from home leaving their house in the charge of their three servants, named WM. SAUNDERS, PETER SHORECH, and MARGARET SHEALY It seems that PETER and MARGARET were to be married next week, and they had been passing the evening together in the room of the latter. At about 8 o'clock, just as he was leaving MARGARET'S room, PETER was met at the door by WILLIAM, who deliberately, and without a word passing between either, shot him directly through the right nipple. PETER, turning back, opened the door through which he had just passed and fell dead across the threshold. The murderer then rushing into the room over the dead body of his first victim, shot MARGARET through the left breast, the ball passing out behind, just below the shoulder-blade. She turned, and jumping out of the open window to the ground, some twenty feet or more, managed to crawl through the garden and orchard, nearly a quarter of a mile, to the house of Mr. CASE, who immediately gave the alarm. The murderer has not been yet arrested, or even seen since, but the whole country are aroused and searching for him. The woman is still alive, but cannot survive more than a few hours longer.

Fire at the Illinois State Prison—Part of the Buildings Destroyed.

ALTON, Ill, Friday, August 14.

At about 8 o'clock last evening fire broke out in the workshops of the State Prison, two of which, with the dining-hall of the Prison Chapel, Hospital, and three other buildings, were consumed. A large amount of finished work was also destroyed. Three firemen were injured, but not dangerously. Several attempts to escape were made by the prisoners ; none, however, succeeded. The loss is estimated at $30,000, and is fully covered by insurance in Eastern offices. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 15.

A fire occurred in Bromfield-street early this morning. The granite warehouse Nos. 18 and 20, with its contents, was damaged to the amount of $10,000. It was occupied as the salesroom of the Institution of the Blind, by Messrs. JOHNSON & FRYE, bookbinders, and Miss STUART, the artist.

State Politics.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 14.

At the meetings of the First and Second Assembly Districts of Erie County, held to day, the following persons were elected delegates to the Republican State Convention: E. G. SPAULDING, JOSEPH STRANGHAM, JOHN S. TALCOTT, and BENJ. WELCH, Jr.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 14.

JOHN A. GREEN, JR., was, to-day, unanimously elected by the democracy of this district to represent them in the State Convention. The Hon. ex-Speaker ALVORD presided at the Convention, and all the proceedings were harmonious.

The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 13.

The deaths yesterday, from yellow fever, were fifty-two.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 14.

The number of deaths by yellow fever in the Charity Hospital in this city, for the week ending today, was eighty-seven.

Movements of General Walker.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 14.

General WALKER passed through this city for the North on Friday morning.

Yellow Fever at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Aug. 14.

There have been several deaths here lately from yellow fever, but the physicians assert the non-existence of the epidemic.

Sailing of the Indian.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Aug. 14.

The steamer *Indian* sailed from Quebec at 10 o'clock this morning for Liverpool, taking out 84 cabin and 91 steerage passengers.

Important from Mexico.

NAMES OF THE NEW MINISTERS—LAWS AGAINST CONSPIRATORS—PREPARATIONS TO DEFEND THE CAPITAL—CAPTURE OF SAN LUIS POTOSI, TUXPAN AND DURANGO BY THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS—DEFEAT OF MIRAMON AND ECHEAGARY—VIDAURRI IN THE FIELD.

By way of Havana we have received advices from Vera Cruz to the 27th of July. We translate from Havana papers the following interesting intelligence concerning the civil war now raging in Mexico :

On the 10th of July the new Ministry was declared as follows : Señor CASTILLO LANZAS, Minister of Foreign Relations ; Señor FERNANDEZ DE JAUREGUI, Minister of Government ; Padre MIRANDA, Minister of Justice ; Señor JORRIN, Minister of the Interior ; Señor ZALDIVAR, Minister of Public Safety, and Señor Don JOSE GARCIA, Minister of War.

The new Ministry, on the 14th, passed a law against conspirators, mentioning those who should be considered as such, and defining the punishment, which will be from five to ten years' imprisonment and banishment, according to the culpability of the convicted party. A decree was also passed, in which it is declared that the large number of arms in the hands of all classes of persons is a great detriment to the public welfare. Another law enjoins the establishment and organization of defensive operations in town and country, and recommends proprietors and others to give their aid for their own and the common good.

According to a letter, dated from the capital on the 11th of July, and inserted in the *Progreso* of Vera Cruz, it appears that the troops of ECHEAGARAY, GALINDO and PARVA are assembled there in the fear that an advance would be made on the capital.

On the 30th of June the forces of Colonel ZUASA took possession of the important town of San Luis Potosi. Generals MIRAMON, MEJIA, MARQUEZ and PARVA have been directed to march against it.

On the 15th General ALATRISTE took Tuxpan, capturing numerous arms, including two cannon, and making the garrison prisoners.

It is said that on the 2d, in the Pass of Atenquique, a battle was fought between the troops of MIRAMON and those of Don SANTAS DEGOLLADOS. The former say that, after six hours' fighting, the enemy left on the field of battle 122 dead and many more wounded, with a quantity of baggage and ammunition. The *Progreso*, on the other hand, says that this pretended victory was a most disastrous rout, that MIRAMON left more than two hundred dead on the field—that 1,000 of his men were wounded, and that the remainder of his army, disorganized and dispersed, fled towards Guadalajara.

The same journal says, in its issue of the 22d, that the Governor of Vera Cruz had received official information that the forces of ECHEAGARAY, which were to sail from Jalapa, in the neighborhood of Perote, for the coast of Barlovento, were detained at the Pass called "Maria de la Torre," and lost there forty men—that their infantry and artillery were compelled to fall back upon "Paso de Novillos," and their cavalry upon Plapacoyan, where they were surrounded by a large body of Constitutionalists, composed of the National Guard of the Cantons of Misantla and Papantla, and about 200 veterans belonging to the garrison of the fortress of Perote.

From the Brownsville *Flag* of the 28th ult. we extract the following intelligence :

By the arrival of the mail from Monterey to Matamoros, on Saturday last, we have dates from the latter place to the 19th inst. The *Official Bulletin* of that date announces other victories. Durango had fallen into the hands of the forces under the Governor of Chihuahua, who had declared for the Constitution of '57. Guanojuato, Guadalajara and Zacatecas had also fallen into the hands of the liberals, while the news of the abandonment of the City of Mexico by the pretender ZULOAGA had been confirmed.

News has also reached Matamoras that General MORENO had abandoned the important point of Tampico and fled to the mountains, leaving the town in charge of only fifty men. General CARVAJAL, with a large detachment of the forces of Tamaulipas, was to have marched on Tampico, while others pursued the retreating General MORENO. Governor GARZA had left Matamoros to superintend in person the movements of the Tamaulipas forces. The battery and ammunition which left here for Monterey was expected to arrive in time for General VIDAURRI to take the field in person on the 27th of this month, which he announces as his intention to do, at the head of the main body of the army of the North, so soon as these needed supplies shall have arrived at Monterey. Every step of the brave frontiersmen has been marked with a signal triumph thus far, and but little doubt is now entertained of their ultimate and speedy success.

Immediately after the taking of San Luis Potosi, Col. ZUAZUA issued a decree banishing the bishop of that diocese and their priests. The complaint against these clergymen seems to be that they, during the action of San Luis, were very active, under the lead of their bishop, BARAJAS, in encouraging the reactionist forces in the city to resist the entrance of ZUAZUA'S troops ; taking the field in person and distributing "sanctified" medals to the soldiery—thus pretending to make God bless their blows, and in case they fell, giving them a passport to heaven. Barajas is the Spanish for cards. Here seems to have been a masterly shuffle for trumps, but DON JUAN (a knavish name) held both bowers against the pack, and euchred them quite, notwithstanding the crafty management of their cards ; and to prevent the repetition of such games has banished the whole pack. The paper says that their destination is Texas, to whom the editor of the *Boletin* earnestly recommends the example of the reverend clergy of this State, that they may learn the behests of their Divine Master, to attend to affairs pertaining to the salvation of the soul, and leave those of the body to the management of those who direct the temporal government. Later rumors, however, state that these reverend personages have been detained on their road by General CARVAJAL, who, placing muskets in their hands, had marched them on foot in the direction of Tampico. This latter report, however, needs confirmation.

Sea and Ship News.

SAILING OF THE VANDERBILT.—The steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. LEFEVRE, sailed on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, carrying 210 passengers. The usual row among the coal-passers and firemen, which occurred also upon the departure of the *North Star* and *Northern Light*, took place on account of the reduction of their wages by the agent of the line. There being no hands to get up steam, two tugs were called in, and the steamer was towed to her anchorage in the North River. This measure was rendered necessary to avoid the unpleasant consequences of the riot. The police were invoked as before, a new set of hands were obtained, and during the course of the afternoon the steamer got off.

WORM EATEN.—We were shown yesterday a piece of the planking of a ship recently returned from San Francisco which was perforated in every direction by what is known as the auger worm. The holes were full half an inch in diameter. A piece of the metal covering of the ship's bottom having been knocked off, the worms attacked the wood thus laid bare, which caused the vessel to leak, and the leak was not discovered until the vessel was hauled out No doubt ships are sometimes lost from this cause.

LOSS OF SCHOONER NEW-YORK.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 13.—The Brig *Argyle* arrived to-day from Laguayra, and brings advices of the total loss of the schooner *New-York*, of Baltimore, and her cargo on Orchilla Reef on the night of the 15th ult. Crew saved. She was bound hence for Laguayra. Cargo insured at Baltimore for $9,250, and vessel in Philadelphia for $7,000.—(By letter to ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters.)

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8, Rue de la Bourse, Paris, from the 15th to the 19th July, 1858 : Rev. W. O. Lamson and family, W. E. Schenck, H. W. Hicks and wife, H. S. Lansing and family, Mrs. Pomeroy, Miss Alger, R. H. Dixey, J. M. Guileau, W. T. Longworth and wife, John Bloodgood, C. C. Thompson, Mrs. T. U. Janes, R. Halsey and family, P. T. Barnum, L. Whitney, B. Sharp, E. Locke, Thomas Small, Jr., J. N. Barney, Rev. Dr. Perry and wife, Mr. McCunbeck, D. Chamberlain, G. W. Mead and wife, Mr. Tappan, Mr. Whitewright, Jr., E. S. Gould, Mrs. P. E. Lepon, A. C. Marden, C. G. Steele and wife, C. H. Rogers and wife, John Rogers, Dr. H. C. Causdell, P. Michel, John Dickinson, T. Bindge, Geo. Dickey, S. Jessurun, T. U. Punnell, A. Van Bergen, G. G. Yreton, Thomas Owen, C. B. Owen, J. N. Roza, J. N. Levy, T. L. Warren and wife, H. J. Raymond, F. A. Rielley, Mrs. Carey, S. M. Pryser and family, M. Ansill, *New-York* ; D. U. H. Bunnser, J. Thomas, A. B. Thomas, G. T. Simson, *Penn.*; D. C. Pfaff, J. B. Kelly, *Mass.*; C. W. Ryan, L. Hunlon and family, A. B. Griswold and wife, T. Lousdale and lady, J. H. Tarish, Andrew Zarr, H. A. Lousdale, P. E. Benford, *La.*; M. Cavendish, U. G. Smith, A. P. St. John, A. B. Jones, *Ala* ; B. Shipp, *Ky.*; J. W. Balsloe, *Cal.*; B. L. Ogden and wife, M. M. Wombaugh, Dr. C. T. Lungser, *Ohio* ; U. S. Gurnee, U. H. Fluger, *S. C.*; J. W. Johnson, *Miss.*

The new Governor of North Carolina is twice blessed. A Weldon letter to the Richmond *Dispatch*, dated the 10th, says : "To-morrow evening the Governor elect will lead to the altar Miss Mary M. Daves, of Newbern, daughter of the late John P. Daves, Esq., of that city, and one of the fairest flowers of the Old North State, justly renowned as is the good old State for the beauty of her daughters. The marriage ceremony will take place in Newbern, and the bridal party will start the next day for the Virginia Springs."

Gen. John E. Wool has accepted an invitation to assist in the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Plattsburgh, on the 11th of September.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Right of Visit Again—Was it ever Maintained by England?—Palmerston Turning Tory—Want of Unity in the Administration—Important Lawsuit Against Lord Chelmsford—Theatrical News—The Royal Visit to Cherbourg.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, July 30, 1858.

A good deal of surprise has been expressed in ministerial circles at the tenor of Lord Aberdeen's speech, alluded to in my last letter. Mr. Dallas, who happened to be present on the occasion, was, I believe, wholly unprepared for the tone assumed by the ex-premier with regard to the abandonment of the right of search in 1842; and I have reason to know that Lord Lyndhurst was equally unprepared for the vehement and unqualified assertions of his former colleague in the cabinet of Sir Robert Peel. Lord Malmesbury, of course, protests that the records of the Foreign Office contain no traces of the complete and entire settlement of the whole question. According to his lordship, the right of visit is not synonymous with the right of search; and it was only the former that the British Government of 1842 renounced. But the Foreign Secretary was in no position during the late debate to give utterance to such an opinion,—the identity of "search" and "visit" having been broadly laid down by his learned patron and protector Lord Lyndhurst. It was more than ever manifest that much of the conflicting assertions hazarded on all sides savor largely of contention about words and phrases. It was always the cue of Lord Palmerston to cast a certain vagueness and obscurity over the question, and now that the discussion has once more been revived, it is not a little remarkable that the veteran Viscount seems to be disposed rather to encourage the imbroglio, than to contribute in any way towards its dispersion. With sinister scepticism he affects to await the agreement said to be hoped for by the Governments of France, England, and America, as to some new means of identifying the flag of merchant vessels. In private, he has not failed, indeed, to use the most pressing instances with more than one member of the Derbyite Administration, with a view to induce them to take what he calls a decided "line" in their negotiations on the subject. He believes that no common agreement will, or can be come to, of the sort proposed; he points to the insufficiency of the only suggestion yet made, viz.: That made on behalf of France, which the Government here at once rejected; and he still dreams, no doubt, that he will be able when other suggestions have met a similar fate, to cajole ministers in private into a resumption of his own favorite system of undefined pretensions and capricious practices—or, failing that, to be able to bully them next session into reissuing the old code of instructions to cruisers in the Gulf.

Meanwhile, there begin to be very current rumors respecting Lord Palmerston's general intentions, which, if true, would in themselves account for his present comparative forbearance on the subject which, of all others, has been with him for many years an *idee fixe*. His pride is naturally supposed to be deeply wounded at the open repudiation of his leadership by the bulk of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons; and during the latter part of the session just terminated, he has, on a variety of occasions, gone out of his way to mark the coincidence of his views with those of the Conservatives, and his contempt and repugnance for the majority of those who sit on the same side of the House with him. On the motion of Mr. Vivian, for placing the entire control of the army under the Minister of War, who is responsible to Parliament, and abrogating the supremacy of the Commander-in-Chief, who is virtually amenable only to the Crown, Lord Palmerston spoke and voted with Ministers; while the resolution was carried by a majority consisting almost entirely of Liberal members. His conduct on the question of Franchise Extension, Church Rate Abolition and Indian Patronage was governed by the same apparent tendency to reunite himself with his old friends the Tories, and to sever himself more and more from the mass of the party by whom he was but too faithfully supported while in office. But the question on which, more than any other, his course has given rise to observations of this kind, is that of legalizing the payment of traveling charges, without limit as to the amount of county and borough electors coming to the poll. Ministers have contrived, with his assistance, to carry a bill through both Houses for this purpose, which the Liberal Party in general regard as alike conservative and corrupt. Its effect will undoubtedly be to augment enormously the expense of elections, and thereby to limit very materially the choice of candidates. A certain number of the most aristocratic Whigs coöperated with Lord Palmerston in supporting the measure, but the pith and marrow of the Liberal Party opposed it on constitutional grounds. The good understanding thus apparently established between Cambridge House and Downing-street may prove, indeed, but temporary; but there are not a few keen observers of events who fancy they see in it the germ of new political combinations.

While a numerous section of the Tory landed interest view, with unconcealed misgivings, the liberalizing tendency of the younger and more gifted members of Lord Derby's Government, they turn instinctively towards the man who has notoriously been the most effectual drag on everything like progress in legislation for the last ten years. His house is still frequented numerously by all the timid and retrograde politicians of this description; while, upon the other hand, it has begun to be noticed that even the Whigs, who hitherto kept well with him, are less diligent in their attentions. In a word, the rudder may not actually have as yet been turned, but strong currents have set in, and the old man-of-war seems to be drifting into a devious course.

The want of unity in the Administration itself, which was undisguised at starting, has become more palpable in the daily working of affairs of State. Lord Derby and his son were never supposed to be in unison on matters of theoretical opinion, and it was understood that the absence of such unison was the cause assigned by Lord Stanley for declining office in the first instance, when his father's Cabinet was about being formed. People, however, were not prepared for the extent of the differences which have since arisen between father and son on important points of policy. Clauses especially introduced by Lord Stanley in the Commons, and there debated and carried, as valuable concessions to popular feeling in the India bill, were deliberately struck out, at the instance of Lord Derby, in the House of Lords. The bill was then returned to the Lower House, where Lord Stanley maintained his own consistency at his son's expense, by declaring he saw no reason for change. The clauses were restored and the bill sent back to the Lords, where Lord Derby persisted a second time in expunging several of them. On the Corrupt Practices bill an equally flagrant schism arose—Lord Stanley and several other member of the Government refusing to vote with their colleagues for what they felt to be wrong. Similar disagreements had previously become manifest in the divisions on the Jew Question and on Church Rates. Mr. Disraeli, as leader of the Government in the Commons, has been obliged, in most of these cases, to vote with the retrograde majority of his party, but his leaning the other way is not concealed; and Sir John Pakington, Sir Fitzroy Kelly and others, considering themselves under no such peculiar obligation, stand aloof when they do not actually oppose in concert with Lord Stanley. The Lord Chancellor is felt to be among the worst of Lord Derby's retrograde advisers, and hopes are entertained by the mutineer minority that he may be got rid of during the Autumn. If any one of the chief seats in the Courts of Common Law should become vacant, Lord Chelmsford would probably descend from his present exalted but unstable position to the greater security and ample recompense of a Chief Justiceship. The reversion of the Great Seal would no doubt fall to the present Attorney-General, and the addition of Sir F. Kelly to the more liberal section of the Cabinet would materially strengthen their influence. But how a Government so disunited can be able to agree in the preparation of a Reform bill, nobody seems to understand; and this, perhaps, is one of the elements of future calculation, which occupy the busy brain of Lord Palmerston.

Apropos of Lord Chelmsford, the legal profession await just now with anxious curiosity the result of a singular proceeding which has been initiated in one of our law courts here against the learned Judge. About two years ago he was employed as leading counsel for a lady named Swinfen, who sought to recover, under the will of her deceased husband, a very valuable estate claimed by the heir-at-law. During the course of trial at Stafford, circumstances came to the knowledge of Sir F. Thesiger which warranted him as he conceived in agreeing to a compromise of his client's claim without her authority. It happened unfortunately that the over-burthened advocate had also a special retainer to lead in another case which was to be tried the following day at a distant town; and had *Swinfen* vs. *Swinfen* been proceeded with, the learned counsel must have relinquished the latter. The lady, who appears to be a person of no ordinary range and vigor of intellect, positively refused to be bound by the compromise entered into on her behalf. Proceedings were had to obtain a new trial; and the verdict of the Jury which has just been given, is on all points in her favor. But this is not all. Mrs. Swinfen has brought an action for damages against her erring counsel (now Lord Chancellor) on the ground that he exceeded his professional duty by entering into a compromise of her rights. The case is one I believe without any precedent, and its importance to both advocates and clients is sufficiently obvious. Whether the lady's heart may relent in the hour of triumph and success, and content with the recovery of the estate she may forego the pleasure of punishing her repudiated advocate, I do not know; but the general feeling would I think be one of unmixed disappointment if the opportunity were lost for obtaining a judicial decision on a point so intimately affecting professional conduct as well as the due administration of justice itself. Lord Chelmsford is individually very popular with all classes, and no Jury would give more than nominal damages; but the privilege of counsel within proper limits is certainly a thing that needs to be ascertained.

As our great Reformers are for the present about to quit the political stage, we are likewise on the eve of losing others who have certainly contributed far more during the last few months to the amusement and gratification of the public. The operatic season closes next week as well as the Parliamentary. London has never been so rich in musical entertainments of the first-class as it has been this year. For several months we have had three opera companies successfully competing for public favor, and exhibiting a very great range and diversity of dramatic talent. Covent Garden, reared from its ashes with incredible rapidity, presented with renewed splendor all its old attractions. A perfect orchestra, admirable choruses, and the well-known favorite voices of Grisi, Mario, Bosio, and Tamberlik, have not failed to draw numerous and cultivated audiences night after night; although from the necessary lateness of the reopening of the Theatre, the season can hardly have proved a profitable one to the enterprising and indefatigable Mr. Gye. At Drury Lane we have had an opera at cheap prices, but not with cheap music. Vicardot and Persiana, two of the best singers and best actresses in the world, have been well supported on the whole by a choir containing names of minor note. Every portion of the house, as might have been supposed, was crowded night after night; and I have not heard any complaints of the enterprise proving unsuccessful. Finally, the "old house," as the great Theatre in the Haymarket is distinctively called, has fully maintained its historic reputation, mainly owing to the charm and power of Mlle. Titiens, who, as an artist, is in every way deserving of being placed in the foremost rank of her profession. Piccolomini has also contributed to keep up the spirit and good humor of the scene; and though Giuligni, as an actor, is vastly inferior to either Tamberlik or Mario, the perfection of his voice in sweetness, power, and range, renders him a formidable rival to either of them. Alboni, too, has been singing divinely here: and the public have rarely omitted to avail themselves of the rich opportunities thus afforded them.

As I formerly mentioned, the threatening dimensions of the squadron destined to escort the Queen to Cherbourg have been materially cut down. In point of fact, it had been ascertained that if all the line-of-battle ships now in commission between the Downs and the Land's End had been ordered to follow in the suite of her Majesty, the French fleet, brilliant and efficient though it be, would have been overmatched in its own waters, and as this would have been rather an awkward way of taking Napoleon III. at his word, the odious comparison, it was thought, would be better avoided. Great difference of opinion still exists as to the policy and propriety of the Royal visit; but it must be admitted that everything has been done that was possible to disarm sinister influences for the hour, and to render the spectacle as free as the nature of the case will admit from odious and offensive implications. The commencement of the painfully candid discussions in the Belgium Chamber, relative to the fortifications of Antwerp, comes untimely to renew the reminiscences of suspicion and distrust. My own opinion, I confess, has not changed. I do not believe that, in any event, Louis Napoleon dreams of the re-conquest of Belgium, far less of the invasion of our own insular soil. Whenever the exigencies of his position shall force him to throw away the scabbard, and tear off the mask of moderation he now wears, the shores of the Mediterranean will, I am satisfied, witness his efforts to restore the talons of the Imperial Eagle. Italy would be at his feet to-morrow, if he chose, and the crumbling minarets of Islamism are not beyond his grasp. But, for the present, it is still his pleasure, as it is his interest, to dissemble The French harvest is abundant, and the vintage promises well. No man knows better than the ruler of France the wisdom of letting well alone. Commercial enterprise is indeed torpid, and political confidence in his government does not increase; still, he is there, and things are tolerably tranquil. He is a voluptuary as well as a politician, and as long as circumstances remain tolerably prosperous with him I do not believe that he will turn firebrand and set Europe in flames.

The Thames Nuisance—Last Days of the Session—Relations—Americans in England—Miscellaneous News and Gossip.

From Another Correspondent.

WORCESTER, England, Tuesday, July 27 1858.

That grave question of nosology, the existence or non-existence of infecting qualities in intolerable air, is still in abeyance so far as London's experience of the Thames is concerned, nor is it likely to be settled forthwith. I was told the other day that out of 300 of the river police who live and move and have their being upon the River Thames, dwelling there in a hulk conspicuous to all the steamboating world as the "River Thames Police Station," not one had this year died; nor had there ever been known a Summer of such slight mortality in the force. Nor have I yet heard of one well-authenticated instance of death, or even of serious disease, originating plainly in the malaria of the riverside. Yet the odors of the Thames, though they had begun to abate a little before I left there on Monday, were still most odious, and their virulence during July and part of June can hardly be accounted for by the heat, excessively high as the temperature has been. You may judge of the reality of the nuisance when I tell you that I found the functionaries of the Board of Trade smoking in their offices, and regaling themselves with the perfume of chloride of lime. Whatever the wishes of the younger red-tapists might be, and however ready they might be to avail themselves of any pretext for introducing the "fragrant Havana," you knew the temper of the British sexagenarian well enough to understand that only the direst necessity could bring Downing-street to the official toleration of the cigar. In the House of Commons, a fountain of chloride of lime has for some time been playing; but this the ill-natured may suppose to be a mere device for relieving an atmosphere oppressed with Conservative boredom. For even the proverbial stupidity of the closing fortnight of the session has been this year outdone, and *Punch* hardly exaggerates the prevalent state of mind of the less elaborately prosy members in his very clever parody of last week, entitled: "*The M. P. en Permanence.*"

This parody, by the way, *Punch* owes to his best surviving contributor, Mr. Tom Taylor, whose genuine humor and artistic feeling still occasionally redeem the awful wastes of platitude in which John Leech's clever sketches are now habitually set. The last verse of this parody, which wonderfully well preserves the form, without in the least infringing upon the substance of that exquisite poem, "Marianne in the Moated Grange," upon which it is founded, contains the best picture I know of the House of Commons as it actually is. Words could not better convey the prosaic reality of that scene on which no man who knows and loves the history of freedom can ever gaze unmoved:

> "The blinding Bude-lights in the roof,
> The slow clock-ticking, and the sound
> Which to reporters perched aloof
> The spouters made, did all confound
> His sense. But most he loathed the hour
> When Cox or Ayrton's got a day,
> And on his hobby horse made play,
> Prosing with forty parson power.
> 'Alas,' he said, ''tis very dreary'—
> And '*à quoi bon?*' he said;
> He said—'I am aweary, aweary;
> I am well nigh talked dead.'"

The "Cox and Ayrton" to whom so majestically miserable a preëminence is assigned, are two of the "metropolitan radicals," Cox representing Finsbury, and Ayrton the Tower Hamlets, which formerly sent to Parliament the noted George Thompson, the "Abolitionist emissary" of former days, whose advents used to excite our people to such unmitigable wrath. Cox certainly is "very dreary," nor is Ayrton's oratory absolutely exhilarating; but I must in justice say that the member for the Tower Hamlets is a really improving, energetic and respectable man, who will doubtless in time learn the value of time, and make his influence greater by making his harangues less. With all its "patient endurance," however, the House of Commons has not formally settled any of the great questions upon which that virtue has been exercised. Lord Stanley's India bill stops the way merely until the course of history in India itself shall begin to be clearly recognized. It stands because nobody has the force, and nobody perhaps the wish, to knock it down. The "Thames question," with which I began my letter, has been disposed of upon the shoulders of the "Metropolitan Central Board," a body which is supposed to give to the vast congeries of towns and districts that make up "all London," the executive unity which "vested rights" and ancient limits had always denied to it. The Board has beaten the river out of the House, and in five years and a half is to bring it back again sweet and sound. *What* shall be done toward this end the Board must decide. Parliament only promises to pay the bills. It would need no ghost, come from the dead, I fear, to tell us the fate of such an expedient in a like case at home. But corruption and jobbery in England take somewhat different channels from those which they fill so joyously in New York, and London may yet have the satisfaction of enjoying a clean Thames, cleaned too by herself. She has now the opportunity of rejoicing thus—if she cares to do so—over the admission of her faithful "Ismelite," Baron Rothschild, to Parliament, of which "liberal victory" the next brilliant fruit promises to be the disorganization of the Tory Party. Mr. Newdegate, of Warwickshire, thinks England near her end, and discerns the advancing finger of Rome upon the Jewish nose of the new "member for London." He cannot therefore conceal his indignation with the chief of his party, Lord Derby, for this horrible concession to the "spirit of infidel revolution." The rage of the Conservative henchmen is dull and deep, and slow to be appeased, and both Disraeli and Derby will be one day made to feel it. In fact nothing can be more clear than that things must be forced ere long into a position from which the present Cabinet can only escape by quite renouncing their allegiance to the principles for which as an opposition they contended

Perhaps an "invasion" might save them. But who can promise them that? Queen Victoria you will observe, is going to Cherbourg, as I last week told you that she would, with a small squadron of honor, and the Emperor in his turn has announced his intention of limiting his fleet in the harbor to the proportions of an ordinary Channel squadron of France. Why should he make any demonstration now? The horrible affair of Djidda, with the other disturbances in the Turkish dominions, must eventually give him control of the East, if he maintains peace with England for the present and uses the alliance with his usual skill to combine the flags of England and France under circumstances altogether favorable to the French. Still, I believe the popular instinct of the English on this subject to be sound, and that the "inauguration of Cherbourg" was neither meant to be, nor will prove in the end to have been, a new guarantee of cordial relations between England and her mighty neighbor.

Of the relations between England and ourselves there were questions again on Tuesday night in the House of Lords, when Lord Aberdeen, with preter-plu-perfect wisdom announced that he had settled, eight years ago, the very question which had just been settled for the last time "positively" by Lord Mamlesbury and Mr. Dallas. The strong good sense of the case was perfectly uttered by Lord Lyndhurst. This venerable peer is the marvel of the British Parliament. Age has abated nothing of his mental vigor, and his very voice grows firm with feeling whenever he goes to speak upon a subject in which he is really interested. He paid a tribute to the morals of his paternal city, Boston, in a debate on the "Marriage of Sister-in-Law-Bill," on Friday of last week, which was as warm and effective a piece of eloquent eulogy as one could have expected from a young Yankee, flushed with his first successful campaign at Washington. Let me however add, that it in no wise resembled the "addresses to Buncombe," in which the said young Yankee would more than probably indulge himself. I ought, in justice to Lord Lyndhurst, to compare him rather with our old President Quincy, whom, indeed, he in more than one respect resembles. Practically, as I have already written and re-written to you, the *adjustment* of the search difficulties depends now wholly upon ourselves—and upon the loyalty to their own professions of those whom we have chosen "to rule over us" for the time being.

From the date of my letter, you will probably infer that I at least have prorogued my own particular Parliament in London. I have, however, only come down into the West upon a visit, and shall return to town in time for the real and general prorogation of next week. Nevertheless, London has been emptying steadily for three weeks past. Our American world, which forms and reforms constantly, has undergone mutations since Mr. Peabody's dinner of last Thursday. Mr. Mason and his family leave London to-day—the former for Paris, the latter for the Isle of Wight. John Van Buren, who was in town on Monday, goes this week also to the Continent. On Monday night, before leaving town, I met Mr. Bryant and his daughter, just arrived from Paris, on their way home, after a short projected trip through England. Mrs Bryant; though stronger than she has been during the winter and spring, is hardly yet so well as her friends could ask, and the poet himself will not carry away as much of Europe in his flesh and blood, I fear, as in his fancy and his thoughts. He seemed still to need recreation rather than the renewal of his labor at the desk. Of Governor Hamilton Fish and his family I last heard at Scarborough. They do not return home during the present season. Mr. Raymond went off with a small party, on Friday of last week, to join his family in Heidelberg. Mr. Motley I expect to find on my return to London, on his way from a pleasant tour of English country seats to his foreign home in Switzerland. He has been enjoying his richly-earned success in England, and is now setting forth into "fresh fields and pastures new," to accomplish new and still more worthy feats. The native Britons are also dispersing now very fast, and "letters from tourists" in the columns of the *Times*, begin to supplant the complaints of injured peers whose "observations" have been incorrectly dealt with by the "Thunderer's" reporter, and the explanations of unintelligent country members who have voted by mistake on the wrong side of some fundamental question. I came down with a friend on Thursday morning to this rich and rural district, after passing through the smoke of Birmingham, and the flame of South Staffordshire; and I look back now on last week's memories of crowded London as upon some legend of old Chaos.

The county town itself, (I beg its pardon, the old cathedral city of Worcester,) has been suffering to-day under an unusual excitement. The Ex-Queen of the French, Marie Amelie, who is staying now at Great Malvern, came riding through the streets this morning, and wakened the somewhat miscellaneous enthusiasm of the juvenile Wigonians to shouts for the "Queen of France;" and this afternoon the Worcester Yeomanry Cavalry have been delighting their friends and sweethearts with a splendid parade and a great deal of trumpeting—that scarlet of the ear which answers, as the blind man told us, to the scarlet of the eye. The said Cavalry, by the way, drilled very well, and made a very fair show. In computing the force of England, these corps must by no means be forgotten—for they have been carefully brought up to a fine point of efficiency in the greater part of the kingdom during the last twelve months. At the last field-day at Aldershot the marching of the militia infantry could not be distinguished from that of the line. *Apropos* of which, as the sons of gentlemen are always more or less interesting persons, let me tell you a story of the present Duke of Wellington, which might be believed of his father, so completely does it reproduce "the style which is the man" of the hero of Waterloo. The Duke is Colonel of a Hampshire militia regiment, and the other day he received an order couched in the discourteous language common at the Horse-Guards to this effect: "Sir, you will report the corps of yeomanry cavalry under your command, for parade at your earliest convenience, before the — of next month." To which the Duke, not a little nettled, replied as follows: "Sir, I beg to say that the corps of Her Majesty's militia which I have the honor to command is neither *yeomanry* nor *cavalry*, and I am your obedient servant, Wellington." Could F. M. himself have been more curt and contemptuous?

Apropos again, as well of the Duke of Wellington, with whom I was about to end this letter, as of the House of Commons, wherewith I began the same, let me call your attention to the good sense which that House has displayed in refusing to "reconsider," *anglice*, "indefinitely adjourn," the decision by which Lord John Manners had been allowed to close with a design for the Wellington Monument in St. Paul's. That monument will accordingly be erected, and that before all who voted or gave their money for the purpose have passed into the "unreasoning silence." Well, erected it will certainly be, for the First Commissioner has wisely put the whole under the supervision of an architect, and that architect one of the most accomplished of his profession—Mr. Penrose, the Surveyor of St. Paul's. I might safely refer you for his praises to one of the most delightful of the daughters of New-York, were I indiscreet enough to let either herself or the public know how high she raised the standard of our womanhood in the eyes of the said Surveyor, upon one charming morning in the month of June. **As it is, pray take my word for it, that the most important national memorial which the England of our day has been called upon to raise, is confided to one who is worthy to keep the charge of Sir Christopher Wren. And ask yourself whether our people are doing for Washington what the Britons are so ready to do for a less than he?**

The American *ladies* have done admirably, I admit, and if the house and grave of him whom on the Fourth of July we are so loud in calling the "Father of his Country," are to be kept from the vulgar fate of homes and tombs alike, we shall owe it not to his sons but to his daughters. Yet it is not too late for the men to move in this matter, which has a national significance of patriotic feeling far deeper than at first may meet the eye. I see that the ladies are making an effort to raise the necessary funds for clearing their purchase, before the next 22d of February. If they do not succeed in doing so we had better erase that day from our calendar. The "exiles" on this side you may be sure will take it up, and the further an American goes from his home, the more keenly he feels the need of keeping alive all the *truly* noble and dignified elements of national pride in his own heart and in the hearts of his countrymen. Wide as our empire may swell, we can never annex the birth-place or the home of another Washington, and if we lose that one we have, with all its lessons, warnings, inspirations—it were better some worthier people should forthwith *annex us*. H

FROM ALBANY.

Removals of Engineers by Mr. Richmond—The Atlas and Argus on Commissioner Ruggles—The Republicans and Americans—Renomination of Governor King, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 13, 1858.

Immediately on the adjournment of the Contracting Board yesterday, Mr. Richmond proceeded arbitrarily to exercise the authority vested in him as State Engineer, and a second time suspended Engineers Goodsell and Clark, (who had just been restored by the Board,) and appointed Mr. O. W. Childs in the place of Mr. Goodsell as Division Engineer on the Eastern Division. I have been in the habit of regarding Mr. Richmond as an excellent and honest public officer, quite above the questionable practices which belong to small politicians, and said to attach hitherto to his Department. But in this last step he cannot be defended. The law gives him the right to suspend Engineers (for a cause) and appoint temporarily others in their place, subject to the decision of the Contracting Board. A few days since Messrs. Goodsell and Clark were suspended by Mr. Richmond, though no reasons were given. The Contracting Board restored them, and now Mr. Richmond suspends them again. His conduct becomes vindictive, purely retaliatory, there being no charges against the suspended officers. In conferring upon the State Engineer the right to suspend and appoint subordinates, the law did not contemplate that when his action had been non-concurred in by the Contracting Board, before whom his acts must come for review, he could do the same thing right over again, in the same hour or day, or at any time, without some new reason. Here no reason is given; and it is to be presumed that there exists none, except that Mr. Church, as the leader of the "six-inch" men, in his war upon Secretary Tucker and Com. Jaycox, desires to have these suspensions by the State Engineer persisted in. The Board will doubtless reinstate Messrs. Goodsell and Clark, at the next meeting, if no charges are preferred against them; if there are, the gentlemen will doubtless have a fair and early trial, and be judged according to the evidence. This factious quarrel among the two Democratic members of the Board, representing the two wings of the party, has been carried quite far enough. Of course the public service suffers by these frequent and sudden changes. Mr. Richmond is too fair a man longer to indulge his friend in using his fingers to pull his own hot chestnuts from the fire. Mr. Church can scarcely expect much longer to hide behind the State Engineer in this business. Concerning the Soft and Hard quarrel between himself and Messrs. Tucker and Jaycox, or concerning his pretensions to the post of candidate for Governor in the ensuing canvass, the public will have little to say; but when he undertakes to debauch the public service to further his ends, he cannot expect to escape scrutiny.

The *Atlas and Argus* continues to assail Mr. Commissioner Ruggles. Mr. Comptroller Church, who writes these articles, does not understand the subject in hand. He seems to suppose that the bridges require to be raised to admit of the passage of the smoke-pipes of canal propellers. While it doubtless would be a convenience to have the bridges raised so as to admit the tallest smoke-pipes to pass under, it is not on this ground the raising is asked. It is that *unloaded boats, whether of steam or not, may pass under*. It is a fact, probably unknown to Mr. Church and the stop-law men, that at the present moment many canal boats, when unloaded, cannot navigate the Canal. So that in order to make a trip *empty*, as they often require to do between two given points—say Buffalo and Rochester—they must, (to perpetrate a shocking bull,) go and *load up* with sand, timber, or anything that will sink the boats low enough to escape the bridges. Here is one of the reasons for desiring to have the bridges raised.

How persistent are these stop-law men to everything that tends to give the fullest development to the Erie Canal! The *Atlas and Argus* is consistent in its opposition, not only as the follower of the Hoffman school, but as one of the recognized organs of the railway interest. It cannot be expected to favor the Canals. I suspect it would be no slander to impute similar motives to the Comptroller and the State Engineer. Certainly it would not be if their antecedents, present associations and affiliations do not belie those gentlemen.

The promised—or proposed—union of the Republicans and Americans on a single State ticket in the ensuing canvass, if we are to judge from the indications of each day, is not as near being accomplished now as weeks ago. The law of repulsion, rather than of affiliation, seems to control the matter. There would seem to be insurmountable obstacles to the union of the two *as parties*; whereas, if the opportunity were only afforded, a decided majority of the voters of the State would readily unite. And it is getting late even for that. There is an angry contest going on in the Republican Party for the control of the Republican State Convention, which, though a union, something like what is proposed, should take place, threatens to deprive it of its legitimate fruits, and make a division which would render the success of the Democrats probable. It is this controversy, this steady and inexorable persistence in making the interest of a faction and of a man paramount to all else that spoils the prospect of the opposition; that gives to the Democrats all the hope they have. This determination to put up and put down men bars the union.

The idea once relinquished of making opposition success necessarily subserve a peculiar interest, and that success would be assured, the hopes of the Democrats would vanish—the union would take place. The Americans, it is understood, are willing to go into a fair and square union; to go in together and beat the Democrats, and let particular individuals derive whatever advantage therefrom they can; but they do object to being committed in advance by such a union, to any particular man, interest, or thing. The mass of the people, a majority of the voting population of our State, think alike on most of the questions that will enter into the ensuing election, and I believe into the Presidential election to follow. But of course so long as leaders continue to fight for the control of the conventions and of the tickets, so long will the union be prevented.

I think I am within the line of truth when I say that the friends of Governor King confidently expect his renomination, and also that of Mr. Selden for Lieutenant. I do not know upon what this expectation is based, without it is that when the Republican Convention has gone to sea with a multiplicity of candidates, unable to agree on any one, it will return to take the old commanders, King and Selden. Something like this is certainly within the range of probability. Governor King's late visit to the western part of the State has developed considerable good feeling towards him, and it is known that journals and men supposed in other interests before are for him now. Of course the Republican Party will have a candidate, and, perhaps, there can be none better than Governor King. *But will he unite the opposition?* That, it seems to me, is the great question; for what can Governor King, or any other man, do merely as the candidate of the Republicans with the opposition disunited? Is it expected that the nomination of Governor King will conciliate the Americans, and necessarily cause them to make no separate nomination? Of course I cannot speak with any authority, or as having any particular intelligence on this point. I unhesitatingly conclude, however, that the Americans will agree to nothing that contemplates the surrender of either name, organization or principles. As a distinct entity, they will be bound by a compact recognizing them; but will not disband, or sink themselves, or take any step an inch beyond half way. Now what is there in Governor King's case to give him strength over a number of competitors for the nomination, and, it is to be presumed for the favor of the Americans? The recent and gratifying appointment of Mr. Ruggles to the post of Canal Commissioner, though that gentleman is not an American, is justly regarded by Americans, as it may have been intended, as an earnest of good feeling; but it may after all be a question whether this act, considering the persistent efforts of Gov. King last winter to turn Auditor Benton, the only remaining American, from office, more than starts him even in the race for American support. It is but just that Gov. King should be credited—as Americans do credit him—with having twice unqualifiedly recommended a Registry Law to the Legislature; but it should be remembered also that some of his appointments have been peculiarly distasteful to Americans, particularly those of Police Commissioners in New-York. But these are by-gones, and so perhaps the Americans may be disposed to regard them. Governor King, it is known, in many respects holds views in common with Americans. It is believed that his commitments do not materially damage him with them; that he is disposed to be liberal in the future, and draw his instructions from the mass of the people, rather than any clique or dynasty. And so, with a liberal and broad platform, honestly laid down, and a fair distribution of the other nominations to be made, some stranger things *have* happened than the presentation of Governor King as the Union candidate; not, perhaps, concurred in so unreservedly and heartily as some other man would be, but, nevertheless, the candidate of the opposition, with some few thousands of dissenting Americans gone over to the Democracy, and as many more remaining at home.

The range of possibility, if not actually of probability, may be said to extend thus far, and include this much; nevertheless, I am free to confess that considerably and unmistakably within the line, as things now go, is the contingency of four candidates in the field—the Democratic, the Republican, the American and Gerrit Smith. With such a state of things, it would not be difficult to predict the result. RODERICK.

Boylston Prizes.—The Boylston Prize Committee have awarded to Dr. Daniel D. Slade of this city, a prize of $120 for the best essay on the subject—"Spermatorrhœa; its causes, consequences and treatment;" and to Dr. J. C. White, also of Boston, a prize of equal value for the best essay on human Parisites, Animal and Vegetable; their Anatomy, Development, Natural History and Treatment. One of the subjects for a prize next year is "The Value and Fallacy of Statistics in the Observation of Disease," the other—"How far does the Microscope assist us in Surgical Diagnosis."—*Boston Traveler.*

Miscellaneous.

Last week there was a great excitement at Troy, N. Y., caused by the elopement of a Methodist Class-Leader with a sister of the Church, a young lady of the highest respectability, young, intelligent and good-looking. During several days past he has been selling his wagons, horses and other loose property, and, having got all things ready, went to the dépôt, met the woman, and took the cars for the West. He leaves behind him a devoted wife and three children.

The people of St. Peter and its neighborhood, in Minnesota, have petitioned the Post-Office Department for a daily mail up the Minnesota Valley, where population is rapidly increasing.

The Northern Lunatic Asylum, of Ohio, which was ordered to be closed, is to remain in operation, the necessary funds having been provided.

A new Hebrew Synagogue was dedicated in Baltimore last week.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Submarine Telegraph.

New York, Tuesday, August 10th, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: The laying of the Atlantic Telegraph between Valencia Bay, in Ireland, and Trinity Bay, in Newfoundland, being now an accomplished fact, the next step I suppose will be the connection between North and South America, *via* the West Indian Islands. Such a scheme, as you are aware, has been projected, and only awaited the successful laying of the Atlantic cable. It was proposed that each country through which the telegraph should pass should contribute its quota towards the carrying out of the undertaking, in proportion to the means of each, and the advantages it would be likely to derive therefrom. It is to be hoped that this plan will be now revived, and practically carried into effect. From South Carolina or Florida to the southwest coast of Cuba is but a short distance, with nothing like the depth of water along the submarine plateau where the great cable now reposes. The wires could be made to pass through Havana, and thence to Saint Jago-de-Cuba, on the northeastern coast. From this latter place to Morant Point in Jamaica is but ninety miles, with the same advantages as from the American coast to Cuba; and from Morant Point to Belize, Honduras, is no more than four hundred miles, in nearly a western direction, while the distance nearly due south to Carthagena is about the same. Or the wires might be taken across the Island of Cuba, from Havana to the South side, and thence to Falmouth, or Saint Ann's Bay on the north of Jamaica, both of which places are about the same distance from Cuba as Morant Point is from Saint Jago. From Falmouth to Kingston is but ninety-eight miles, while from Saint Ann's Bay the distance is some thirty-five miles less; and the cable could be as easily conveyed from Kingston to the Continent as it could from Morant Point. A glance at the map will show how easily all the islands of the Western Archipelago could be connected in a net-work of telegraphic wires.

As far as Jamaica is concerned, I have no hesitation in saying that the Legislature would cheerfully contribute their quota, and do all that is necessary to aid so stupendous an enterprise. The advantages to that island of such an agency, in the transmission of intelligence, are too obvious for her people to refuse to take their part in the great work. Self-preservation—that first law of nature—not to mention a higher motive—will be too powerful for them to hang back; for if they permit the submarine telegraph to pass through Cuba, without touching at Jamaica, their ruin is sealed. As it is, the state of the European produce market can be transmitted hither, literally several hours in advance of time; the information can reach Havana by the New Orleans steamers in four days, and the Cuban planters and merchants be thus enabled to operate, with a full knowledge of market prices in Europe, only four days back. The Jamacans, on the contrary, in consequence of the refusal of their Legislature to subsidize the Aspinwall steamers, are still dependent on the Royal Mail Company's steamers for intelligence, twenty days old, concerning the state of the European markets. The continuation of the cable to Cuba will annihilate even the remaining space of four days, and London and Liverpool prices can be quoted in Havana on the same day. Extend the cable to Jamaica, and this advantage of the Cubans will not exist.

If I mistake not, £14,000 was the sum proposed to be demanded of Jamaica as its contribution towards the great undertaking; and that the question will be entertained by the Island Government at the ensuing session, which commences in November, I have data for believing. Last session, when one of the members for Kingston brought up a resolution in the Assembly, of a message to the Governor, asking his Excellency to sanction a grant of £4,800 for one year's subsidy to the New-York and Aspinwall steamers, it was opposed by the Government. One of the arguments used by Hon. Mr. Hosack, Secretary of Finance, was that it would be a waste of money, as the island would soon have the benefit of the submarine telegraph. The opposition was successful; the resolution was lost in Committee of the Whole, by the casting vote of the Chairman, and again in the House, by a majority of *one*. I remember the circumstance well, for I was at the time in the Reporter's gallery, as summary reporter to the Government newspaper, and I consider that the Government has given an implied pledge to do all in their power to aid the laying of the West India telegraph.

Of the benefits that must accrue to both the Old and the New World from the successful carrying out of this gigantic enterprise, it would be superfluous in me to dilate. I shall, therefore conclude by wishing that the great work may be soon completed, and that it will be the harbinger of "peace on earth and good will towards men"

I am, Sir, your obd't serv't, TRELAWNY.

Professor Henry and Professor Morse.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your issue of to-day a correspondence on Prof. Morse's claims as the inventor of the Electric Telegraph. Now, if your correspondent had consulted his fellow-townsman, Prof. Silliman, he would have had the matter placed clearly before him. But as it is, I wish to make a few remarks on the subject. The article would seem to intend to question Prof. Henry's candor and truthfulness, and to shake the *public* confidence in his eminent connection with the Telegraph and his scientific claims, for I feel sure that the *scientific* men of our country in this department of science understand the claims of each, from the high position that they accord to Prof. Henry in scientific discussions and conventions, and from the frequent reference to him in discussions and experiments on Electricity and Telegraphic concerns. Your correspondent's article would reason that Prof. Henry could not have invented it without consulting Prof. Morse, and that if Prof. Morse's unacquaintance with Prof. Henry can be established, then is his claim, or your correspondent's claim for him, established, thus reasoning in a circle. He also reasons that because Prof. Henry or Dr. Jackson did not petition Congress to pursue the very course Morse did, why therefore their claim is quashed! Because Franklin didn't get a patent for lightning rods, therefore he was not the inventor! It is a fact, or rather a generalization, that men who work out theories which have a vast connection with human well-being, do not put them into practice, (or seldom do,) but hand them over to more practical and energetic minds, or rather more energetic minds seize them. Each should have his meed of praise—and frequently the practical man gets more praise than he who by patient investigation discovers the law. Two different faculties are involved in the operation. Let this be remembered in the respective claims of Morse and Henry. Henry was the "discoverer," and Morse, the "inventor," as said the celebrated astronomer, Alexander. Henry discovered the principle, and the great magnets in the Museums of Princeton and Yale confirm it, that electricity could pass through a vast length of wire and possess dynamical magnetic force enough to hold a piece of iron when the connection was established, and to cease when the connection was broken, or in other words, as you stated "the possibility of transmitting a current over long distances," and with the effect I've stated. And this, on Professor Henry's word, with a view to telegraphing. The tardiness of the patient investigator to put into practice his views and discoveries until further experimenting, was anticipated in its realizations by the more practical and energetic Morse, whom no one denies to be a man of great ingenuity. Morse accordingly seized Professor Henry's principle, and by a very ingenious contrivance for lettering, and establishing and breaking connection, became the *inventor* of the first *practical* Electro Telegraph, as Mr. Tomlinson says, and by a zeal worthy of so great a cause, pushed it into existence in spite of jeer and misfortunes.

Your correspondent in one statement, unintentionally, I hope, gives the impression that Henry, by a sort of underhand work, in Morse's absence, got Morse's instruments, and, by experimenting before his class and privately, collected sufficient results to prepare a scientific paper before the Philosophical Society, and thus became, as it were, a mere plagiarist. Professor Henry's experiments and results on this subject, at *Albany*, were the things that obtained for him the professional chair at *Princeton*, where he perfected in what he had *advanced*. These experiments awakened attenthen to the subject, and gave Professor HENRY brilliant reputation both in Europe and America. It is Professor MORSE's connection with the practical part of the question that brings him so much more into notice, thus inducing, into the unscientific mind that he is the sole inventor and discoverer of it. Many minds have wrought the Electric Telegraph, like every other great discovery and invention. Let each have his praise, and do not hold one up by injustice to another. Both are great in their respective spheres. If one desires to be particularly informed on this great question of the Electric Telegraph and its discoverers and improvers, there is no better work than "Professor TURNBULL's History of the Electric Telegraph."

TRUTH SEEKER.

A Testimonial for the Niagara's Officers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph, many suggestions have been made, and action has in a measure been perfected, as to the most desirable manner in which we can show, on the return home of those who have been instrumental in perfecting this great work, our great appreciation of their labors in accomplishing what was thought by nearly every one an impossibility. When a people we all feel proud to vie with each other as to who can honor and welcome most the faithful ones on their return. It has been suggested that a municipal dinner, fire-works, illuminations, &c., at an expense of many thousand dollars, would be most suitable, and all seem to think it proper on such an occasion that our City Fathers should draw liberally on the treasury for the amount required. But I would suggest a more sensible tribute, particularly to those attached to the *Niagara*. It may not be generally known that the officers of our national vessels are compelled to furnish nearly all their "stores," but little or nothing is received from the Government in the way of the mere simple luxuries; and on both trips of the *Niagara*, but more particularly the first one, entertainments were given to many who visited the ship, and which were of no mean character. These officers felt a national pride that their entertainment should not be excelled by those given in honor to them and *our* ship, the expenses of which were borne solely by the officers; and whether they could afford it or not, it does not seem proper that they should support our national dignity from their small pay. And I think this a fitting opportunity to not only reimburse them for their great outlay, but recompense them for accomplishing this great undertaking. The demonstration of a dinner, fire-works, &c., offer pleasure but for the moment, whereas the money required to carry out such a demonstration, if distributed among those attached to the *Niagara*, in proportion to their duties or rank, would afford to the recipients more than a momentary pleasure, and no doubt be better appreciated than the sight of an illumination, or the surfeiting of an "Aldermanic dinner."

VIRGIL.

The Great Topic.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Canst thou send lightnings, that they may go, and say unto thee, Here we are?"—*Job* xxxviii. 35.

"There is a path which no fowl knoweth, and which the vulture's eye hath not seen; the lion's whelps have not trodden it, nor the fierce lion passed by it."—*Job* xxviii. 7, 8.

"Who hath put wisdom in the inward parts? Or, who hath given understanding to the heart?"—*Job* xxxviii. 36.

Past *ages* need not be brought into contrast with the present; we have only to look back to *yesterday, in our own memory*, to wonder at the subsequent achievements of science, and to find cause to praise Him, the author and source of all wisdom, who made the lightning, and who taught man that he might make a "path" for it—a messenger of it—and "send it, that it may go and say, Here we are."

"TRINITY BAY, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.

God has been with us—the Telegraph Cable is laid without accident—and to Him be all the glory.

W. L. HUDSON."

Let one voice of praise ascend to God, from both Continents, for the success with which He has crowned the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise. What a glorious work through human instrumentality! Two *worlds* welded together under the Mighty Deep, by a flash from Heaven! Here, under the ocean for a bower, they will converse together. Let the prayer of every heart be, that the conversation of the two worlds beneath the waters shall always "be seasoned with grace," accomplishing the purposes of Heaven—the triumphs of truth, love, peace—and the freedom and happiness of the human race; "ascribing ever, all the glory to Him who sitteth upon the throne," "who is God over all, blessed forever."

L.

Mistakes of the London Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that the Atlantic Telegraph Cable is safely and successfully laid, it seems to me that it would be nothing more than courteous for the London *Times* to acknowledge that the impertinent croakings which, through its correspondents, it has promulgated, were the effusions of a captious and turbulent spirit. Long before the squadron left Plymouth it took especial pains to ridicule the vessels, as well as the Cable itself, and to prophesy an unavoidable failure; and upon the return of the expedition its correspondent came out with a manifesto in which he proved, or attempted to prove, that the state of the Cable was such that it would *never* be laid, or, if laid, that it would be useless.

The "Thunderer" is undoubtedly a great paper, and deserves, as such, proper respect, but its greatness should not be used as a protection from which to hurl derisive and injurious assertions against a praiseworthy and progressing work; and whenever it does this it should receive, as it doubtless will, the contempt it merits.

Respectfully, LEO.

WATKINS, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 12, 1858.

Suggestion as to the Cable Remnant.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have this suggestion to make relative to the eighty miles of remnant of the Atlantic Cable, which is to arrive here on the *Niagara*, for reshipment to England.

Why not reserve one, two, or more, miles of it, to be disposed of for the benefit of the sailors of the *Niagara* and her tender the *Gorgon*. A very great demand for pieces of the cable now exist; and were but *one mile* of it, costing only $485, to be sold at the low rate of *ten cents per inch*, it would bring $6,336.

This sum would be sufficient to furnish either an acceptable present in money, or, what I should suppose would be preferable, a *valuable medal* to each of the officers and men.

This plan would afford to many thousand citizens the opportunity of procuring an appropriate memento of this great epochal event; and to each of the men whose lives were hazarded in the service of laying the cable, on *our side* of the "pond," it would give a valuable testimonial of their personal participation in the event of the age, such as most of them would feel proud to transmit to their posterity. Respectfully submitted.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG.

Dr. Charles T. Jackson and Professor Morse.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

GENTLEMEN: Allow me to correct my article in your paper of the 8th or 9th inst. I copied the date of the *Sully* voyage from the article in your paper of the preceding day, naming "the year 1837." By Dr. JACKSON's letter, of the 10th inst, he says it was in October, 1832, that Mr. MORSE and himself came passengers in the *Sully* from Havre to New-York.

That on the voyage he did not exhibit the galvanic battery and its apparatus to Mr. MORSE till after arrival, but made drawings of them on his note-book and gave Mr. MORSE the leaf, who, under Dr. JACKSON's personal directions, drew the plan in his own note-book.

Yours respectfully, J. M. MARSTON.

Telegraphic Joker.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am ruralizing with my family near the huckleberry region of Long Island, where it is reported that, as usual with a lady, there was a postscript in the communication of VICTORIA to our President, which was omitted in the publication. If there is any foundation for the rumor, will you publish the P. S. GREENE.

"You will oblige me by expressing yourself cautiously in replying to my telegram, as I wish to avoid giving ALBERT any jealous or unpleasant feelings, which would, you know, very naturally be created *by my sparking with a Bachelor*."

President's Reply.—"The Western World readily adapts itself to European examples, and particularly to such as are furnished by persons of exalted birth and station.

I hope yours will be imitated by others of your sex, although your communication, owing perhaps to its novelty, was the most *shocking* I ever received."

A Lecture on the Atlantic Cable.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me, through the columns your valuable paper, to call upon one or more of the many scientific gentlemen of this City, to give a Lecture upon the all-absorbing subject, *The Electric Telegraph*. This is a subject upon which at least two-thirds of the people of this City are almost totally ignorant. By having the admission fee at 25 cents or less, crowded houses could be drawn every night for three months to come, besides receiving the thanks of many a seeker after knowledge.

S. D. L.

Telegraphic Enthusiasm at West Point.

Letter from a Gentleman connected with U. S. A.

West Point n. y August 12th, 58

Deer Sir will you be cind a nuf to in sert the folow fiew lines in youre papor for a subscriber in referns to the adlantick telegraft it is one of the gratis things that i ever herd of in my life in honor of the telagraf wee firde A Salute of 32 guns and praided all round the post with the field Musick and our drum major in al in full uniform and wee plaid that good old toon Cauld yankey doodel Every one was taken boy surprise Pleas in sert the saim in youre papor

And oblig me
youre Obedent
Serven J. M. D——
U S A

Speeches of Gov. King and Senator Seward

Eloquent Tribute to Citizens of New York.

Grand Demonstration at Auburn, N. Y.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

A large meeting of the citizens of Auburn was held on Wednesday evening to make arrangements for celebrating the success of the Atlantic telegraph. Mayor BRIGGS presided, with STEPHEN VAN ANDEN, DANIEL HEWSON and EDWARD E. MARVINE, Esqs., Vice Presidents. GEORGE W. PECK, HENRY M. STONE and WM. J. MOSES, Secretaries.

The Hon. B. F. HALL, in a brief and pertinent speech, introduced appropriate resolutions. The Rev J. M. AUSTIN and others followed. Colonel C. W. POMEROY then stated that he understood that His Excellency JOHN A. KING, Governor of the State of New York, was in the city, and he deemed it highly proper that he be invited to be present and participate in the discussions on this occasion. He moved a Committee to invite and escort him to the meeting. His Honor appointed Colonel C. W. POMEROY, E. B. COBB and JACOB R. HOW.

They presently returned with Governor KING and Senator SEWARD, who were received with warm applause. The Mayor introduced the Governor to the citizens, when he briefly addressed them. We find his remarks reported in the Auburn *Advertiser* substantially as follows:

GOVERNOR KING'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: This is to me an unexpected pleasure. I did not think that I should have the honor of being with you. I propose to go East in the next train, and have but a few moments to employ in addressing you. I learn that you have convened on the present occasion to initiate measures for the celebration of the successful laying of the Atlantic telegraph. You have the intelligence and the will to do that which you purpose to do, and I am sure that your celebration will be an appropriate recognition of the magnitude of the great event that has just awakened continents to praise and rejoicing. It is a great event; one that will insure the amity and friendly relations of two great nations. In that sense I hail it! I know not what better hopes can be raised and realized by the consummation of the mighty project. And this has been accomplished by the blood of the race. It is the strong Caucasian blood, in which there is not a bad drop, that has done it. It is the brain, the blood and the vital force of the Anglo-Saxon race that has placed the cable at the bottom of the ocean and instantaneously joined nations together in relations of amity, harmony, and peace. What other effects are to come of the laying of the cable, no man can tell. It is beneficent in its results. Every pulse that beats on the opposite shore of the Atlantic will be felt here, and every pulse that vibrates here will find its response there.

I hail it as a great invention. It will vindicate the power of self-government. The European powers know enough of us to know that whatever they may be, we at least are a nation with all the liberties, acquisitions and force of a great, powerful and free nation. The effect upon humanity, upon the old countries, none can tell. Inestimable are the blessings that will follow from it. I, therefore, congratulate you, from the bottom of my heart, on the success, and I am gratified to know that our navy and our men brought about the result. And how modest was the announcement of its success; no boast, but the simple narration of the facts and the results, and the acknowledgment of indebtedness to the Almighty. England has her share in this triumph. Far be it from me to detract from her laurels. We are connected by links that should never be severed. England knows us well; we'll bear and forbear. For her I have a noble kindred feeling. I feel that from her we sprung, and I hail her with all my heart as a kindred people! In common she speaks the language of SHAKESPEARE, BACON and NEWTON, and, united, we may walk down the future centuries a mutual benefit and the hope of struggling nations! [Applause.]

His Excellency referred to his late trip upon the canal. The experiment of steam navigation on the canal was successful. No injury can accrue to the banks; the highest wave was three and a half inches; no higher than those made by the old line boats. In concluding he said, "I congratulate you upon two great events, the one broad and national, the other equally interesting to us, the success of steam navigation on the canals."

His Excellency then retired amid prolonged applause.

GOVERNOR SEWARD'S SPEECH.

Senator SEWARD was then loudly called for, and when he arose he was greeted with a tremendous burst of applause. He spoke nearly as follows, and was frequently interrupted with outbreaks by his enthusiastic audience:

In rising to respond to your call, I cannot be unconscious that I stand in a relation to you different from the speaker who has gone before me. He justly challenged your deference and respect as the Chief Magistrate of our State; a worthy and honored Chief Magistrate, personally unknown to you until now. I am with you, among you and of you always; a neighbor, and merely a neighbor and citizen. I am, however, a citizen and neighbor, incumbered by many and heavy obligations. My sense of these obligations impresses upon me the propriety of forbearing to assume any undue importance so as to divert your attention from the homage that you are so properly paying to my honored and distinguished friend, Gov. KING. He had appointed to receive his friends at my house at this hour. You have rightly exercised a just prerogative in summoning both him and me to meet the whole people of our city, face to face here

I know not which one of the aspects of this great subject of the establishment of the telegraphic communication between America and Europe, to seize upon and occupy the few moments that I can properly claim. I will venture, however, to say, that, although with Gov. KING, I rejoice in this great consummation, as a guaranty of peace, enduring and eternal peace between the United States and Great Britain, which is so essential alike to the interests of each, and to the cause of civilization throughout the world; yet, in my judgment, that is the least important of the relations which the subject sustains. Others have equally exaggerated the power of Great Britain, and undervalued the national forces of the United States. In my view, these two great Powers now are, and for thirty years past have been, equals having no real cause for jealousies, and each dependent for its prosperity upon the friendship and commerce of the other. I feel assured that even without the Atlantic telegraph the two Nations, so conditioned and so situated, would keep the peace throughout my lifetime and yours: and that there could be, on the part of either, no such ambition of statesmen, and no such popular passion as could ever again bring them into conflict.

Let me derive from this great subject a humble instruction. The two great countries of which I have spoken—I presume I may say all countries—are now ringing with the praises of CYRUS W. FIELD, who chiefly has brought this great enterprise to its glorious and beneficent consummation. You have never heard his story. Let me give you a few prominent points in it as a lesson, that there is no condition of life in which a man endowed with native genius, a benevolent spirit, and a courageous patience, may not become a benefactor of nations and of mankind. CYRUS W. FIELD, a few years ago, was a merchant's clerk in Broadway, and after a time became, as every capable merchant's clerk may become, a retail and then a wholesale dealer, occupying a position in the community such as our Mr. GRISWOLD, our Mr. WOODRUFF, or our Mr. CHOATE now holds. Telegraph communications were already perfected in all directions, across and throughout this broad land and the nations of Western Europe. The practicability of submarine cables was successfully established by telegraphic lines across the Irish Channel and the German Ocean. All that remained to do to unite severed continents and bring together disjointed portions of the world, was to stretch a cable on the bottom of the sea, from the Bay of Valentia, in Ireland, to Trinity Bay on the coast of Newfoundland.

This unknown and obscure merchant volunteered and appointed himself to the mission of effecting that great and difficult enterprise. Without eloquence, such as graces the speech of our excellent and distinguished friend, Governor KING; without any of that faculty for making political combinations, such as he and all other statesmen are understood to possess; only the qualifications of faith, energy and patience, this obscure merchant brought into being an association of Americans and Englishmen, which contributed from surplus wealth the small capital necessary as a basis for the enterprise. It remained to engage the consent and the activity of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. That was all that remained. Such consent and activity on the part of some one great nation of Europe was all that remained needful for COLUMBUS, when he stood ready to bring a new continent forward as a theatre of the world's civilization. But in each case that effort was the most difficult of all. CYRUS W. FIELD, by assiduity and patience, first secured consent and conditional engagement on the part of Great Britain, and then, less than two years ago, he repaired to Washington. The President and Secretary of State, individually, favored his proposition, but the jealousies of parties and sections in Congress forbade them to lend it their official sanction and patronage. He appealed to me. I drew the necessary bill. With the generous aid of others, Northern Representatives and the indispensable aid of the late THOMAS J. RUSK, a Senator from Texas, that bill, after a severe contest and long delay, was carried through the Senate of the United States by the majority, if I remember rightly, of one vote, and escaped defeat in the House of Representatives with equal difficulty. I have said the aid of Mr. RUSK was indispensable. If any one has wondered why I, an extreme Northern man, loved and lamented THOMAS J. RUSK, an equally extreme Southern man, they have here an explanation. There was no good thing which, as it seemed to me, I could not do in Congress with his aid. When he died, it seemed to me that no good thing could be done by any one. But so vehement were the prejudices entertained against Mr. FIELD himself, for what was then regarded as presumption and officiousness on his part, although he is the most modest of all men, that the great bill was only saved by his withdrawing, at the request of Mr. RUSK and myself, from the Senate Chambers, from its passage and lobbies, and even from the Capitol grounds, and remaining unobtrusive and unseen in his own lodgings. Such was the position of CYRUS W. FIELD at the stage of the great enterprise. But CYRUS W. FIELD, thus at last, fortified with capital derived from New-York and London, and with the navies of Great Britain and the United States, at his command, has, after trials that would have discouraged any other than a true discoverer, brought the great work to a felicitous consummation. And the Queen of Great Britain and the President of the United States stand waiting his permission to speak, and ready to speak at his bidding, and the people of these two great countries await only the signal from him to rush into a fraternal embrace, which will prove the oblivion of ages of suspicion, of jealousies and of anger. I know, as I took occasion to say when this bill passed, that the merchant in our cities, the manufacturer in our towns, and the farmer and the planter in the country, practically would know the value of all productions in the two great markets of the world every day in our own counting room, workshop or field, and that the values of production and labor would rise with the retrenchments of commissions on wastes and hazards, as yet attending exchange; and that this increase of values would add incalculably to the wealth and advancement of the people of the United States. I know now as I stated then, what our excellent friend Governor KING has so truly explained, that diplomacy will become less difficult and will gradually become obsolete, when the nation shall be brought into immediate daily communication with each other. But I will not dwell upon these results, and will present only one other aspect of the great subject. What the nations of the world have most needed through all the centuries that have passed, was a system of self-government, based upon the fundamental principle of the political equality of all classes and conditions of men. It fell to the lot of our own country to organize such system of government, and under the auspices of WASHINGTON, ADAMS, JEFFERSON and HAMILTON, to put it into successful operation. But it stood here isolated and alone. The nations of Europe saw that system at a distance, coveted it, and many of them have struggled through seas of blood to seize, embrace, adopt and establish it among themselves. But that was impossible and has hitherto been impossible. Before they can avail themselves of this great blessing, the European continent and all other continents must be brought practically into immediate proximity to, and intimate communion with the United States. Mark now how Providence has steadily developed and perfected the wonderful agency, the only possible agency, by which such a communion could be established.

While ADAMS and JEFFERSON in their closets were studying the model of that new system of Government based on the rights of man, and preparing the people of these then British Colonies for its acceptance, a mechanic, a printer in Philadelphia, FRANKLIN, was perseveringly engaged in identifying the lightning of the skies with the electricity which pervades the earth, and subjecting that hitherto fearful element to the service of mankind. That agency has been perfected, completely, just so soon as it can be safely pronounced that the system of government desired by the nations, is practical and may be wisely adopted. Henceforth Europe, Asia and Africa are to be rapidly regenerated by the political ideas of America; henceforth we shall have no such low ambition as is expressed by the motto: "Americans shall Rule America," but that nobler ambition expressed by what hereafter is to be our watchword: "American Mind, American Opinions, American Systems, shall rule throughout the earth." It is in this view that I see despotic systems of oppression and slavery, of infidelity and paganism, in the progress of thick coming centuries, disappearing, and mankind in all nations, becoming all free under the sway of self-government and the Christian religion.

The presence of our distinguished Chief Magistrate reminds me that we of the State of New-York have an especial interest in this great occasion, and in the future which I have been contemplating. It was a citizen of New-York that projected the Federal Constitution—the organization of that new system of self-government for the people of the United States. It was a citizen of New-York who bound the Eastern and Western States together, and thus consolidated the Union by the canal, which unites the Western waters with the Atlantic. It was a citizen of New-York that reduced steam to service as a marine power, and so made the laying of an electric conductor across the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean a possibility. It was a citizen of New-York who resumed the task of taming the lighting, where FRANKLIN had left it, and made that power the docile messenger of human intelligence. It is now a citizen of New-York who crowns the work of bringing the nations of the earth into fraternity with the United States, so that they can appreciate, attain and establish the political systems of the United States. Do you wonder, then, that I make it the chief object of my ambition to establish and magnify and aggrandize the State of New-York in this Republic, since you see that just as the influence of New-York is aggrandized, the influence and sway of the United States throughout are realized?

An Item.

The Philadelphia *Press*, of Saturday, has the following:

"SATURDAY MORNING, 1 O'CLOCK.—We are authorized to state that a commercial firm in New York yesterday received a message through the Atlantic Cable. *Our informant saw the message in cypher.*"

Letter from the Hon. Edward Everett.

At the late gathering of the Massachusetts Historical Society at the house of Mr. FREDERIC TUDOR, at Nahant, the following letter was read from Mr. EVERETT:

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1858.

MY DEAR MR. LIVERMORE: I have great pleasure, in compliance with the wish expressed in your note of this day, in sending to you, for the purpose of being exhibited at the meeting of the Historical Society, the accompanying specimens—four in number—of the "Atlantic Submarine Electric Telegraph Cable." They were kindly presented to me by Captain HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, and they show the wires in the several successive stages of their preparation. A larger piece of the cable, given me by Mr. PEABODY, is in the hands of a friend not living in Boston.

I regret that the state of my health prevents my attending the meeting, and exhibiting these interesting objects in person to the Society, which will no doubt mark upon its records the great occurrence of the past week as the most extraordinary, and let us hope the most auspicious event in our recent history.

It is just a century ago since Dr. FRANKLIN, at the request of Professor WINTHROP, of Harvard College, (a relative I believe of our worthy President,) sent a complete electrical battery, prepared in part with his own hands, to be used in the lectures on natural philosophy in that institution. This I suppose was the first occasion on which the astonishing and then recently observed phenomena of electricity were systematically demonstrated at a place of education. We may be permitted to reflect with some satisfaction, as citizens of Massachusetts, that she has given birth to three persons so prominently connected as FRANKLIN, MORSE and FIELD, with the origin and progress of this wonder-working science, and especially as the last two named with this its most marvellous application.

Let us still more rejoice in the anticipation that its beneficent results—of which it tasks the most creative imagination to conceive the extent—will redound to the advantage of all mankind.

I remain, dear MR. LIVERMORE, with great regard,
Your friend and associate,
EDWARD EVERETT.

GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esq., Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

A Suggestion.

The following is from the Boston *Evening Transcript*:

A NOVEL PROPOSITION.—The following letter from Professor SILLIMAN to a prominent member of the City Government, suggests a most beautiful and appropriate demonstration in the Metropolis of that State, which has given birth to FRANKLIN, MORSE and FIELD, whose names are so identified with the useful application of electrical science, and in that City in which was invented and first successfully applied the telegraph, to fire-alarms, by ringing the public bells.

As our bells may be rung from any point with which Boston is in *telegraphic* communication, by connecting the wires, it will remain with Mr. FIELD to say whether the admirable suggestion of Professor SILLIMAN shall be carried out; in which event any aid that the City Government can give, we are sure will be gladly rendered.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 11, 1858.

Jos. M. Wightman, Esq, Boston:

MY DEAR SIR: As you are still, I believe, in the city government of good old Boston, allow me to make for your consideration a suggestion which has its origin, I believe, here, respecting the celebration of the great event of this age of wonders. It is, that the Boston fire bells, now rung by telegraph, should be rung from London by electricity, from the Atlantic Company's office in that city, and that the London bells swell the chorus, on the first day of regular communication, and immediately after the passage of the Queen's message and President BUCHANAN's reply.

Time has been when Boston bells have roused the echoes with far different sentiments toward Old England than now. This hour of jubilee can be made the same for all parts of England and America taking care to allow for the difference of time. The blood of English sires is still pure in Boston hearts; why should not British fire flow through your nerves of electrical sympathy? Yours very truly,

B. SILLIMAN, JR.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Clerke.

The People of the State of New-York and Jas. B. Taylor and Owen W. Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c., et al.—In this case on the 2d of August, Judge Davies rendered a decision appointing Cyrus Curtis as a Receiver of all the rents and profits of the Market, pending the action. From that decision the defendants appealed, and on the 4th day of August obtained an order from Judge CLERKE, staying all proceedings until the case could be heard on appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and such stay was granted without the defendants being required to file security.

On the 12th day of August an order was served on the Corporation Counsel for the defendants to show cause this day, before Judge CLERKE, at 11 A. M., why the order of the 4th of August should not be vacated, or for such further order as the Court should deem fit to grant.

Mr. Busteed applied for a postponement, in consequence of the absence of his associate counsel.

Mr. Hutchins, for plaintiff, contended that the gentleman was fully able to argue the matter without assistance, and that at the time of the settlement of the order, application was made to Judge Davies for liberty to appeal without security, but which was refused by him. The counsel also argued that the receiver's powers should not be stayed, as all the parties interested would be injured thereby.

Mr. Busteed broadly denied any intent of himself or associate counsel or employe in his office to go behind any decision of Judge Davies, and that he was not prepared to go on with the argument, having taken no part in the matter, and wished it postponed till the return of the counsel to the City.

After argument, his Honor modified the order staying proceedings, by allowing the receiver to collect the rents of the market pending the appeal, without prejudice to the defendants' right to make a motion at any time before the hearing at the General Term, to modify the rights now granted to the receiver.

Before Judge Clerke.

Daniel Woodhouse vs. Maria V. R. Woodhouse.—This was an application, made by the defendant, to set aside a decree of divorce, which, she claims, was obtained by fraud and collusion. By the affidavits read by defendant's counsel, it appears that plaintiff endeavored to induce defendant to go Indiana and there obtain a divorce; that subsequently the parties went to New-Jersey, and while there the plaintiff endeavored to procure a divorce from the Chancellor—but which was twice denied by that official on the ground of collusion; that while in New-York the defendant was served with a paper with the name of a court and that of a lawyer upon it; that at the request of the plaintiff she did not read it but gave it back to her husband, who burned it; that some time since she was shown a paragraph in the newspapers stating that a decree of divorce had been obtained against her; that the ground of the divorce being granted was that the defendant had been seen going into an assignation house with one Mr. Hathaway, and had committed adultery with said Hathaway. The affidavit of Mr. Hathaway denies any allegation of adultery with defendant, and alleges he went to the said house not knowing it to be an assignation house, at the request of defendant, and with her to inquire for a Miss Wright. It appeared also by the affidavits that the defendant went to the house at the special request of the plaintiff. Before the motion was argued, Mr. Porter, plaintiff's counsel, offered as a bar to the proceedings a discontinuance signed by both parties. The defendant, however, by her affidavit states that the paper was signed by her whilst under the influence of fear and excitement, and that she signed it supposing it to be another paper. His Honor concluded to hear the original motion, and then decide on the motion for discontinuance. The plaintiff then offered in opposition the affidavit of Daniel M. Porter, the plaintiff's counsel, who alleges that some two days before the expiration of the time to answer in the divorce case, he was waited upon by a lady, who stated that she was Mrs. Woodhouse, and inquired of deponent whether said proceedings would be made public or not; that deponent informed her of the usual course taken in Divorce cases. She then inquired whether plaintiff was to be married or not, and stated if she could, she would prevent such marriage; he further alleges that after the decree of divorce had been granted, the same lady called upon deponent and told him that she had been influenced by her relatives to commence proceedings to open the decree; that whilst under the influence of great excitement she signed some papers before a Mr. Hale which she wished to retract, and wanted to know if she had the right to tear her name from said papers; the affidavits of Mr. Newton and Officer Webb showed the service of the summons upon the defendant, and her acknowledging knowing the import of such paper; the affidavit of a Mr. Hunter set forth that within the last five weeks the defendant called upon him and stated that she had been induced by her relations to make affidavits in New-York, and that she was told that the papers were not to be used in any proceedings to open the divorce, and that she did not wish any such proceedings commenced, as she had been compelled to trump up a story to please her relations, who were prejudiced against the plaintiff. The affidavit of Mr. Woodhouse alleges that the divorce had been obtained through the misconduct of the defendant; that she had neglected her marital relations, and that the discontinuance of these proceedings was signed at defendant's request; the plaintiff also denies generally every allegation made by the defendant, and that he has been since married.

His Honor referred the matter to Judge MITCHELL, to take testimony in relation to the facts.

Phillip Livingston vs. Jeremiah Brennan.—The defendant in this case, who was a porter in the public store No. 55 Greenwich-street, was arrested some days since on a charge of embezzlement of liquors, cigars, &c., preferred by the plaintiff, and was held to bail in the sum of $1,500. Mr. James M. Sheehan moved to vacate the order of arrest, or modify the bail, on the grounds that the affidavits on which the order of arrest was granted were defective, inasmuch as that damages were laid at $1,000, but that the plaintiff did not show any specific value in the property alleged to have been taken, and that it was a privileged usage for porters to take what liquors and cigars were necessary for their own use on the premises. On hearing counsel for plaintiff and defendant, the Court ordered the bail to be reduced to $250, with liberty to the defendant to move to vacate the order of arrest on affidavits.

In the matter of the opening of the Second avenue.—The Corporation counsel moved for an adjournment this morning, the opposing counsel being absent from the City. The case was set down for the 18th inst.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—AUG. 14.

Before Judge Daly.

Tickner vs. Rosenkraus.—This was an action for breach of promise. The plaintiff is fifty and the defendant thirty-four years of age. The case came up on the application of Julius Morris, who says that he has been arrested for Rosenkraus, but that he is not the man, and applies for his discharge. In opposition the lady produces affidavits stating positively that Morris was Rosenkraus. His Honor denied the motion without costs.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats
Ashes, bbls	16	—	6
Flour, bbls	6,652	590	1,232
Corn Meal, bbls	—	400	—
Wheat, bushels	32,053	—	—
Wheat, bags	—	—	379
Corn, bushels	10,500	—	—
Rye, bushels	10,000	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	—	278	506
Whisky, bbls	286	100	50

ASHES—Are in request at steady rates. Sales 50 bbls. at $6 for Pots, and $6@$6 12½ for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,293 bbls., including 728 bbls. Pots, and 565 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,000 bales at our revised quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜	10½
Middling	12¼	12½	12⅝	12¾
Middling Fair	13	13	13⅛	13¼

EARTHENWARE—The demand has been animated, and has been freely met by sellers, generally at previous rates, though, in some instances, lower prices were accepted. Supplies moderate.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits no really new feature. Desirable brands are in light supply and fair request at full prices. The very low grades of rejected Flour are plenty, heavy and irregular. Sales 11,000 bbls. at yesterday's revised quotations:

Rejected Superfine State	$3 90	@$4 05
Rejected Extra State	4 15	@ 4 35
Standard Superfine State	4 45	@ 4 55
Standard Extra State	4 75	@ 4 85
Superfine Western	4 45	@ 4 65
Fancy Ohio	4 70	@ 4 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 80	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 6 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 7 50

Canadian is scarce and quiet; sales 600 bbls., in lots, at from $4 80@$5 60 for low to choice extra ₰ bbl. Southern is in demand and is steady. Sales 1,500 bbls., at $5 25@$5 50 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 60@$7 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is in request, at $3 50@$4 25 for fine to superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 90@$5 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good demand for home use and for shipment, at firmer prices. The supply of sound, clean parcels is very moderate. Sales 61,500 bushels, including fair White Canadian, $1 18; good ordinary to prime White Western at $1 15 @$1 22; Amber-color, do $1 25; poor to prime Red Winter, $1 13@$1 18; inferior to fair Milwaukee Club, 95c.@$1; poor to very choice new White Southern at $1 28@$1 56; good new Red do. at $1 28@$1 30, and small lots of unsound White and Red at various prices below our quotations. Corn is pretty briskly sought after, and prices are somewhat firmer. The supply is not so heavy, especially of distilling lots. Sales 50,000 bushels at 71c.@85c. for unsound to strictly prime mixed Western; 88c. for mixed Southern; 87c.@90c. for White do.; and 92c.@95c. for Yellow do., ₰ bushel. Rye is salable and steady; 6,000 bushels changed hands at 83c. ₰ bushel. Barley remains as last noticed. Barley Malt is selling in lots at from 65c.@80c., according to quality, ₰ bushel. Oats are quiet at former rates. Western, 51c.@52½c.; State, 48c.@51c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 43c.@48c.; Southern, 34c.@42c. ₰ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, lower and irregular; sales 650 bbls., in lots, at $17 25@$17 50, mainly within the range, for Mess; $19 25 for Clear and $14 85 @$14 90 for Prime ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are in slack demand at 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is quiet, including dry Salted Middles at from 9c.@11c. Smoked Middles at 9½c.@11c., and clear do. do., at 11½c.@11½c. ₰ lb. Smoked Hams, 11½c.@12c. Lard is in request, at, however, easier prices; 400 bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11½c.@11¾c. for fair to Prime, ₰ lb. Beef is moderately inquired for at buoyant prices: sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $14@ $14 75 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$15 50 for extra do.; $11 75@$12 for Country Mess, ₰ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ₰ tc. Beef Hams, $18 50@$19 50 ₰ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 13c.@18c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ₰ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 4c. @8c. for good common to prime, ₰ lb.

SUGARS—Have been very lightly dealt in to-day, sales having been confined to 220 hhds. Cuba at from 7¾c.@8¾c., and 165 boxes Havana, at 9¼c.@9¾c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls., in lots, at 26½c.@27c., and 30 casks Drudge on terms not ascertained.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 8,000 bushels Grain, in bulk, at 2¾d.; and 100 boxes Bacon at 12s. 6d. Flour nominally 1s. ₰ bbl.; and Cotton ⅛d. ₰ lb. For London, 600 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d.; 100 bbls. Pork at 2s. 10½d. and 5 tons Whalesfoot at 22s. 6d. For Glasgow, 10 tons Whalesfoot at 20s. The latest charters have been, according to the *Shipping List*, as follows: Ship *Old Colony*, to San Francisco or Benecia. Coal, at $13; a ship from St. George, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals, £3 10s.; one from St. Stephen to London about £4; a Dutch brig to Rotterdam, Resin, 2s. 9d; a ship to St. Catharines, Brazil, Coal, $5; a brig to Rosario, Coal, $12; a schooner, 144 tons, to Aux Cayes and back, $1,250; a brig, 280 tons, from Norfolk to Barbadoes, Hhd. Staves, $11, with privilege of second port, at $12; a schooner, 200 tons, to St. Croix and back, $1,050; one, 130 tons, to Gonaives and back, $1,150; one from Jacksonville to Kingston, Jamaica, Sawed Lumber, $13 50; a brig from Inagua to New-York, Salt, 9c.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

H. D. HULL'S HIDE AND LEATHER CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1858.

HIDES—The receipts of the week have been extremely light, which has had the tendency to strengthen the views of holders. Sales to a considerable extent have been made at from ⅛c.@1c. ₰ lb. above last week's prices. Most of our stock is still held above the current rates, which, in a great measure, has had the tendency to check the operations. *Upper Leather Stock*—There is but little indication of any advance, although about 10,000 Calcutta Hides have been sold at quotations. *Wet Salted Hides*—There is no change; they are still scarce and much sought after. Receipts have been 476 Southern &c.; 1,331 Coastwise. Total, 1,807. Sales have been 39,200 Hides. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 70,450, (same time last year, 170,700—year before, 41,000,) as follows: 3,600 Dry Buneos Ayres and Montevideo, 5,600 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 1,000 Dry Rio Grande, 41,400 Dry Orinoco, 2,000 Dry Savanilla and Bogota, 5,600 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 600 Dry Barcelona, 4,700 Dry Bahia, 600 Dry Port au Platte and St. Domingo, 850 Dry Chagres, 750 Dry Mexican, (*via* New-Orleans,) 200 Dry San Juan, 1,400 Dry and dry salted California, 1,500 Dry Southern, Texas, Western, &c., 200 bales Singapore Buffalos, 590 bales Calcutta Buffalo and Cow, 887 Dry Buenos Ayres Horse.

LEATHER—The receipts for the week have been quite liberal. Sales to a considerable extent are now being made from the return made from Hides sent out by the Importers; with some anxiety to close their invoices, they are pressing their stocks on the market, which does not give buoyancy to prices. We have a good demand, both from Eastern manufacturers and Western dealers. There has been no time, for many years, when the country more generally has had to depend on New-York for their supplies of Sole Leather than at the present, and no time has the country been less in debt, and more able to purchase. We hear of no falling off in prices on first quality of middling or over weights, although inferior Leather may have been sold ½c. ₰ lb. less than last week's asking prices. The variation of Leather made from the same kind of Hides, by different tanners, is from ½@2c. ₰ lb.; consequently, the difficulty in giving very accurate quotations, without a wide range. Oak is in fair demand, at steady rates. We quote Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 26c.@29c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 27c.@29c.; Oak light, Southern, 24c.@26c.; Oak heavy, for banding, 27c.@30c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good all weights, 26c.@28c.; Oak heavy, cropped, 34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 23c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 23½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 21c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 22½c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres damaged all weights, 18½c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres poor all weights, 12c.@14c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 26c.@28c.—on 6 months' credit.

General Merchandise List.

Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York, for the Week ending and including Aug. 14, 1858.

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

	P'k'gs.	Value.
CHINA GLASS AND E'RTH'W'E		
Bottles	—	$597
China	200	13,019
Earthenware	1,137	37,219
Glass	7,974	13,470
Glass ware	80	2,080
Glass Plate	160	10,790
DRUGS, &C.		
Armatta	25	150
Acids	40	5,895
Ammonia, sal.	15	1,485
Argols	6	1,287
Bark	854	11,677
Barytes	30	384
Blea. Powder	1,993	21,063
Borax	50	2,139
Castor Oil	187	5,518
Camphor	100	1,611
Chalk	29	268
Cream Tartar	18	4,016
Chickory	1,675	2,924
Cochineal	5	1,036
Cudbear	13	807
Gums, crude	290	4,105
Gum Arabic	337	12,879
Gum Copaiva	21	870
Glue	5	644
Indigo	162	11,496
Iodine, pot.	6	[illegible]
Lac Dye	12	2,040
Lic. Paste	287	13,886
Madder	104	18,471
Oils	72	3,290
Oils, ess.	37	1,674
Oil, linseed	15	1,277
Oil, olive	878	2,135
Paints	—	12,027
Paris white	590	1,567
Potash hyd	23	2,735
Phosphorus	3	194
Rhubarb	137	4,008
Soda, bicarb	795	3,461
Soda, sal	15	106
Soda, ash	821	21,609
Sponges	24	2,479
Vermillion	17	1,021
Yellow ochre	300	1,169
Other	—	4,263
FURS, &C.		
Furs	194	62,186
FRUITS, &C.		
Citron	—	3,122
Currants	—	2,868
Dried fruit	—	2,829
Nuts	—	6,576
Plums	—	251
Sauces and Preserves	—	6,574
INSTRUMENTS.		
Chemical	4	192
Mathematical	3	687
Musical	40	3,286
Optical	11	6,52
Surgical	1	314
JEWELRY, &C.		
Jewelry	20	8,692
Watches	18	35,252
LEATHER, HIDES &C.		
Bristles	13	1,092
Boots and Shoes	1	17
Hides, dressed	113	38,021
Hides undress	—	162,698
Leather	3	1,046
Leather, patent	12	5,914
LIQUORS, WINES &C.		
Ale	135	1,084
Brandy	1,984	48,508
Beer	190	1,746
Cordials	45	162
Gin	389	17,968
Porter	446	4,210
Rum	33	2,082
Whisky	41	2,765
Wines	2,042	25,506
Wines, Champagne, bask.	3,150	20,709
METALS, &C.		
Brass Goods	11	1,289
Bronzes	6	$765
Chains, anchors	79	5,993
Copper	—	3,420
Cutlery	115	26,328
Gas Fixtures	10	2,031
Guns	94	16,124
Hardware	335	16,765
Iron Hoop, tons	58	3,030
Iron, Pig, tons	831	11,803
Iron, Sheet, tons	160	8,498
Iron Tubes	64	709
Iron other, tons	2,089	83,090
Lead, Pigs	9,736	52,458
Metal Goods	21	6,018
Nails	367	2,387
Needles	11	2,964
Old Metal	—	5,950
Plated Ware	2	211
Percus Caps	15	2,672
Saddlery	7	3,376
Steel	1,462	21,781
Spelter	2,903	6,637
Silver Ware	1	628
Tin, boxes	20,268	151,445
Tin slabs	150	1,669
Wire	76	1,091
Zinc	2,256	20,901
SPICES.		
Ginger	—	1,982
Mustard	—	918
Nutmeg	—	4,156
Pimento	—	3,721
STATIONERY, &C.		
Books	70	11,296
Engravings	4	464
Paper	315	3,351
Other	50	10,864
WOODS		
Fustic, M. lbs.	380	3,390
Lignum Vitæ	—	265
Rattan	—	2,879
Willow	—	746
Other	—	1,076
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bags	—	1,276
Bricks	—	5,411
Boxes	—	998
Buttons	44	14,073
Burr Stones	—	649
Cheese	50	2,578
Cigars	—	58,848
Coal, tons	18,579	49,144
Clocks	4	360
Cocoa, bags	486	15,184
Coffee, bags	9,291	107,254
Fancy Goods	—	31,060
Fish	—	9,186
Furniture	7	1,531
Grindstones	—	3,191
Hair	4	1,597
Haircloth	5	3,259
Hemp	2,171	26,058
Honey	99	3,431
India Rubber	1,977	22,407
Machinery	5	556
Marble & Mar. do	—	3,601
Molasses	572	15,856
Oil Paintings	3	1,054
Paper Hanging	1	187
Plaster	—	273
Perfumery	34	2,793
Pipes	—	2,660
Provisions	—	153
Rags	1,577	33,750
Salt	—	18,676
Seeds	—	2,436
Soap	628	3,117
Sugar hhd & bl	7,137	386,594
Do box & bag	3,039	67,815
Tea	146	1,043
Toys	70	4,140
Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waste	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, bales	100	[illegible]
Other	—	[illegible]
Total		$2,192,224

SHOOTING AFFRAY—MISSING THE INTENDED MAN AND HITTING A LOOKER-ON.—At a late hour Friday evening, Thomas McMahon and Wm. Varian, between whom a grudge has been existing for some time, met in the drinking-saloon of Richard Petty, No. 528 Sixth avenue, when some words passed From words they soon proceeded to blows, but McMahon, considering this too slow and stereotyped a mode of settling the matter, drew a pistol and fired at his antagonist. The ball did not happen to hit Varian, but went into the arm of Daniel Whelpley, who happened to be in the room. A severe but dangerous wound was inflicted. Whelpley was taken home by his friends, and McMahon arrested and locked up to answer.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press.

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1858.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 25 years. I am now 60 years old; my good wife at the age of 52, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last 15 years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours.

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev J. K. Bragg is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAGG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

CLEARING-OUT SALE
OF SUMMER STOCK
PREVIOUS TO OPENING FALL GOODS.
Handsome Printed Lawns, fast colors, 10 yards for $1.
Organdie Muslins, only 1s 6d. per yard.
Embroideries, at half price.
Traveling Dress Goods, greatly reduced.
Great Bargains in Silks.
Summer Mantillas and Traveling Cloaks.
All at Astonishingly Low Prices.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
One block below St. Nicholas.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Have removed to Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway,
and are ready to exhibit their
FALL STYLES OF
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &c.
Also, a large assortment of
FRENCH AND GERMAN MANTILLA SHAWLS,
all of which they are prepared to offer at low prices.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
ELEGANT PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS; Lutons; SEER-SUCKER; Concan; CRAPES; Muslins; PONGEES; Shawls; WASH SILKS; Lacquered Ware; CANTON CHINA; Curiosities; FANS; Screens, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Also, AMERICAN INDIAN FANCY ARTICLES.
NO. 653 BROADWAY.

SATIN DE LAINES.
A large lot of superior quality, in all colors and styles, just received, and now offered at a great reduction from usual prices, by SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway, near Franklin st.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF DRY GOODS.—DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—SELLING OFF TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS OF THE PRESENT FIRM.—We will commence on Monday, Aug. 16, and continue for two weeks, our entire stock consisting of silks, shawls, de Laines, challies, ducal and Lavella cloths, crape and broché shawls, linen goods Marseilles quilts, bareges, lawns, &c., &c., &c., at such prices as will insure an immediate sale. Store to let.
DE BEVOISE & RAWSON, No. 43 Catharine-st.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India rubber gloves. They keep the hands from exposure, and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless; all lengths, to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John st., up stairs.

DAMAGED GOODS.—WORSTED DAMASKS, Irish linens table-cloths, table napkins, table diapers, towels, crash cloths, cassimeres, satinets, dress muslins, sheetings, shirtings, ginghams calicoes, and a general assortment of Dry Goods, sold cheap for cash, by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.
The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY,
is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer
BETTER GOODS AT LOWER PRICES
than any other house in the Trade.
We have removed to the large and convenient store
NO 172 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEAR BEEKMAN,
where we shall be happy to have the Trade call and examine our stock.
Samples forwarded free of expense on application.
BUTLER & BRYAN,
No. 172 William-st., New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—BALMORAL SCHOTTISCH, by F. H. Brown, with splendid lithograph, 50c. Le Crepuscule, minuet, 30c. Leviathan Galop, D. Albert, with lithograph, 40c. Pearls and Diamonds Mazourka, Tonel, 30c. Fairy Minuet, Lysberg, 25c. North Star Quadrilles, Strauss, 50c., just published. Send by mail, postage free. Fifty pianos and melodeons to let.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

NEW MUSIC—THE PALACE GARDEN POLKA, by Thomas Baker, as played by his Orchestra at Palace Garden, with splendid vignette of the garden, will be published Tuesday, the 17th inst. Price 40 cents. Singing Bird, 10c. The Swinging Schottishe, by A. Cull, with beautiful vignette of three children in a swing. Price 35 cents. This is also played at Palace Garden, and both are exceedingly popular. Published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT COTTON TWINES.
3,000 bales Sloats,
1,200 bales Congress,
600 bales Warners,
2,000 bales "C." Candle Wick, for sale by
DAWLEY & FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—A FILE OF THE DAILY TIMES FOR the first seven months of 1857, viz: January, February, March, April, May, June, and July. Also five cents per copy will be paid for a perfect copy of each of the following numbers: 537, 547, 550, 565, 591, 897, 925, 971, 1004, 1020, 1027, 1071, 1092, 1099, 1166, 1207, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1215, 1216, 1225, 1234, 1238, 1246, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1265, 1266, 1271, 1276, 1277, 1279, 1292, 1311, 1332, 1833, 1834, 1838, 1840, 1847, 1867, 1891, 1904, 1966, 1968, 1969, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2083. Address C. B. H., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Company of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—GAZELLES FOR A GENTLEMAN'S country place. Two pair of beautiful Gazelles male and female, imported from the Island of Malta. Also, four small saddle Maltese donkeys for the use of children and two Maltese Jacks, imported for stock. Inquire at Room No. 6, No. 44 Wall-st.

STEAM PORTER—AN EXTRA SUPERIOR ARTICLE.—The New York Steam Brewery are brewing an article of Steam Porter of matchless quality for bottlers and for draught, not to be excelled by any London or Dublin porter. Brewery, Nos. 38 and 40 Carmine-st., and No. 17 Downing-st. Office No. 38 Carmine st.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

STATIONERY.

AT EVERDELL'S, HIS CELEBRATED Wedding Cards, [illegible] had at his great Card Depot, Broadway, [illegible] st. Orders by mail solicited.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—London Assurance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Robbers of the Rhine-oh—Irish Mormons.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Ben Leil—Dead Boxer—Betsy Baker.

BOWERY THEATRE—Belphegor—Magic Pills—Maniac Lover.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodow's Theatre of Art.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Hammonia* leaves N. Y. for Hamburg	Aug. 16
The *Persia* leaves N. Y. for Liverpool	Aug. 18
The *Philadelphia* leaves N. Y. for Havana	Aug. 17
The *Star of the West* leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall, &c.	Aug. 20

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

☞ Mr. H. E. Church, of Cincinnati, supplies dealers and others with the New-York Times.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have received advices from Mexico, by way of Havana, to the 27th of July. The news, which presages the speedy downfall of Zuloaga, will be found extremely interesting. The Constitutionalists are triumphant at every point; Guanajuato, Guadalajara and Zacatecas have been conquered; and President Zuloaga is preparing to defend the Capital, where, before long, the final battle must be fought. Vidaurri is again in the field, and he will not probably leave it until peace has been restored.

By the arrival at this port on Saturday evening of the steamship *Philadelphia*, we have received advices from Havana to the 9th inst. The *Philadelphia* brought $212,000 in silver specie. There is not much news; the officers and crew of the American brig and supposed slaver *Nancy* have been released from imprisonment, and it is said that the vessel would be honestly cleared.

The minds of our readers will be partially relieved, this morning, of the doubts relative to the success of the Atlantic Telegraph, which the delay in the transmission of messages has occasioned. We publish a dispatch from the Chief Electrician of Trinity Bay to the Directors of the Company, in which he explains that the instruments require a great deal of care and adjusting, and that the work is proceeding as fast as possible. He gives positive assurance that telegraphic signals are passed through the cable at pleasure, and that there is no reason to doubt the ultimate success of their experiments. A private dispatch has also been received from a gentleman at St. Johns, which states that the instruments at Trinity Bay record with tolerable accuracy the communications forwarded from the office at Valentia, but that it had been found impossible as yet to send messages the other way. This is, however, not an unusual occurrence even on land lines, and the difficulty will, no doubt, be soon overcome.

Our Utah correspondence develops some curious facts in relation to Polygamy among the Mormons. It appears that the Book of Mormon, the standard authority among that people, expressly forbids and denounces Polygamy and Concubinage; and that in establishing the system of many wives in his community, Brigham Young has directly contravened an explicit command. A letter from a lady, formerly a Mormon, which we also publish to-day, will be found interesting.

The Utah Peace Commissioners, Messrs. Powell and McCulloch, have arrived in Washington. Their representations of the condition of affairs in the Territory do not vary from what has already been published.

Since the breaking out of hostilities with the Indians in Washington Territory nothing has been heard at the Indian Bureau of its agents there. They have either been very neglectful of their duty or they have been dealt foully with. It is feared that the latter is the case.

A deliberate double murder was perpetrated at Hamptonburg, about two miles from Goshen, in Orange County, on Friday evening. Peter Shorech and Margaret Shealy, who were to have been married this week, were shot by William Saunders, a rejected lover of Margaret. All three were servants in the family of Mr. Charles Reeves, who was absent at the time of the occurrence.

The laying of the corner-stone of the new St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth avenue and Fiftieth-street, was a *fête* in which at least one hundred thousand of our Roman Catholic citizens participated yesterday. A sermon was preached by Archbishop Hughes; the suggestive ritual prescribed for such occasions by the Catholic Church was observed with due solemnity, a copious entertainment was served to the clergy and their friends when the ceremony was over, and the affair was pronounced on every hand to be a most imposing and most hopeful inauguration of a great and important project.

There were 695 deaths in the City last week, 16 more than occurred during the preceding seven days. Of these 527 were of children under ten years of age. There were 173 deaths by cholera infantum, and 19 from violent causes.

The inquest was concluded yesterday in the case of Christian Mothenbacker, the German who died Friday morning from violence received in a row the evening previous in the grocery store corner of Avenue A and Second-street. A verdict was rendered by the Jury, declaring four young men, named Gennis Crowley, Peter Underhill, Wm. Tillotson and Thadeus McCarthy, guilty of the homicide. The accused parties were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The General Markets, yesterday, were steady for flour, the demand for which was good. Wheat and corn were also in lively request, at somewhat firmer prices. The sales of cotton reached 1,000 bales, at unchanged figures. Groceries were quiet, as were also provisions. Prices of hog products tended downward. Spirits turpentine was brisker and dearer. Freights were very dull, and shippers had any existing advantage.

The Herald on Good Society.—Poor Bennett has undertaken to instruct the readers of the *Herald* on the subject of good society in England, selecting as the text for his remarks the dinner recently given in London by Mr. Peabody to the American Minister to France. The *Herald* regards this dinner as "a pertinent instance of the exclusivism" of good society in England:

> "The best society which could be gathered at the banker's table, says the *Herald*, to meet the American Minister to France, was a dowager Countess, with a Scotch title of no account, the Lord Mayor of London, and a baronet of no great reputation. The dowager Countess and the baronet are worse than nobodies; the Lord Mayor of London, who should be entitled to some social consideration, because of his official position, is looked upon by good society in England as belonging to the class of tallow-chandlers and fishmongers. He may be a very worthy man but the rule of election of this office obliges him to be a member of one of the city guilds, and this excludes him from good society."

The object of the dinner was to collect together the Americans in London to meet the representative of their country, and not to make a party of English exclusives. The pair of "worse than nobodies" whom the *Herald* sneers at were tolerably respectable persons. The Dowager-Countess of Glasgow is at least a woman, and a highly respectable one, and she was invited to this dinner of Americans not because she bore a title, but because her father, Sir John Sinclair, was a personal friend and correspondent of Washington. The Lord Mayor of London, who, according to the *Herald*, is excluded from good society by virtue of his membership of a City Guild, is Sir Robert Carden, a member of Parliament, whose mother was a daughter of the late John Walters, chief proprietor and editor of the London *Times*. "He may be a worthy man," says the *Herald*, but he happens to be not only a worthy but an eminent one. The "baronet of no great reputation," happens to be no baronet at all, but simply a Knight, formerly a member of Parliament, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade. The idea of membership of a City Guild excluding a man from good society is rather new than otherwise. Prince Albert is himself a member of more than one City Guild, and some of the most distinguished men in England have been members of the Merchant Tailors and Fishmongers societies, which are very wealthy corporations.

The Extension of our Territory.

Mr. Mason, United States Minister to France, made a remark at Mr. George Peabody's recent dinner, to the effect that our several territorial acquisitions—Louisiana, Florida, Texas and California—are not only valuable to ourselves, but vastly more beneficial to the entire commercial world than they were or could ever become in the ownership of their former masters. In the opinion of Mr. Mason other nations have enjoyed a common advantage from the extension of our dominion.

Undoubtedly the view taken by him is correct. By the annexation of the districts in question we have acted not for ourselves alone, but for the world at large. We have made populous and productive regions that were blanks in the chart of the world's business, and which, but for our interference, would have so continued.

The temper of European governments in respect to our territorial extension, has undergone a remarkable change. Instead of denouncing American annexation, they now regard it with tacit or express approval. England no longer objects to our purchase of Cuba, and openly urges us to assume protection of Mexico. At the same time there is reason to believe that neither France nor any other continental country would interpose even a remonstrance against any acquisition of territory we might choose to make in America. The reason of this new disposition it is difficult to divine. We trace it to the prevalent power of commerce, supplanting the old spirit of conquest among civilized nations. The time has happily passed by when the people of any enlightened country could permit their government to conquer or purchase territory for the mere purpose of increasing its power. There must be a better motive; one in which the people at large have an interest. The transfer must be manifestly for the advantage of the weaker as well as for that of the stronger. It must increase the prosperity, the security, and the happiness of the masses.

Without such a result in manifest prospect, the American people neither desire nor will permit annexation. But when it is unquestionable that, as in the case of Cuba or Mexico, our dominion would be the commencement of public happiness to those countries, and that it would immensely increase their value to the whole commercial world, the only remaining question is one of expediency, which concerns ourselves alone. We have only to ask whether, in view of the cost and trouble of the operation, it is worth our while to purchase Cuba, assume the control of Mexico, or establish our authority in Central America. If in any of these cases we decide affirmatively, it is not to be anticipated that objection can come from beyond the Atlantic. On the contrary, the European nations will see in the spread of our domain and the prevalence of our enterprise, a sure guarantee of augmented trade, and a bright promise of commerce increased and rendered profitable by our occupancy.

It is easy to raise the obnoxious cry of filibustering; and when that term is used in the sense of unregulated inroads by hordes of self-appointed adventurers, the epithet cannot be more odious than it deserves to be. But we fail to recognize any sanctity of right or title in the robber-chieftains who successively plunder the Mexican and Nicaraguan masses, which should preclude the establishment of good government under the auspices of a responsible power. When it is known that ninety-nine hundredths of those unhappy people desire above all things to be rid of their oppressors, and that they would gladly welcome from abroad the aid without which no change for the better can come to them, surely no deference to usurping revolution-mongers should long stand in our way.

The Gold Regions.

Of all modern sciences Geology is certainly the most imperfectly developed. With immense accumulations of observation, it is still utterly devoid of any of those grand generalizations that alone give meaning and measure to facts. The mighty results to be derived from researches into the *chemistry* of Geology have been almost wholly neglected. A due degree of heat, we know, reduces the solid structure of the planet—earths and rocks and metals—into nebulous vapor: and from nebulous vapor, then, all must have come. But what do we know of how the elements of the earth originated; in what manner they separated into minerals, becoming finally organic?

An interesting practical problem that would find solution by a large theory of the earth would be the laws of the distribution of metals. What are the laws of chemical and geological association on which the presence of metals depend? In the case of coal, for instance, it is perfectly understood that only in the "coal measures" is this deposit found, and no adventurers now would be so mad as to follow the example of a certain company in this State, some years ago, which squandered a large amount of capital in seeking for the precious gift amid the Silurian rocks on the banks of the Hudson. In the case of gold, too, experience has shown that it is only in the primary groups, including certain associated igneous rocks, that gold ore has ever been found in large quantities. But in the distribution of this metal other conditions seem to come into play.

Thus, it is a curious and interesting fact, that gold has always been mainly found in mountain ranges running North and South, rarely in those running East and West. Of the truth of this, the slightest examination of the history of the great auriferous regions of the world will satisfy any mind. On the continent of Europe and Asia the great dorsal spine is the Ural range. Now this, we know, has been the fruitful source of a large portion of the gold of the world for thousands of years. Some of the earliest European mythologies have reference to the working of these mines, as the mythus of the golden fleece, and the Pypilikas or gold-finding ants—a symbolism for the Mongolian miners. Nor have these mountains ceased their yield; on the contrary, the product has greatly increased since the exploitation of the mines under Russian science, and the present annual yield is over 40,000 lbs., or $12,500,000. In the more limited instances of the Transylvanian region the same phenomenon presents itself, the hills ranging North and South, and though the Altai run East and West, the auriferous courses are on spurs extending North and South of the main range. When, however, we come to compare the great ranges running East and West, as the Himalayan and Alpine, we find them altogether destitute of that prominent auriferous character. On the American continent, too, the fact stands saliently forth. The two great auriferous regions in America have always been the Appalachian range, and that back-bone, the Rocky Mountains and the Andes with their spurs, which spines the continent throughout its whole length. It is in the latter, especially, that the placers of Mexico, Peru, California, and more recently New-Caledonia, are found. On the east coast are the Brazilian deposits in the mountain chain running parallel with the coast from the 5th to the 13th degree of South latitude. It might have been predicted geologically, after the discoveries in California, that gold would be found in the Fraser River region, and north still for hundreds of miles, rich yields will doubtless yet be discovered. Indeed, auriferous quartz runs along all the ranges of that great cardinating chain of mountains.

Not that very much is to be ascribed to mere position; the significance is in the fact that position itself is one of the harmonious results of manifold conspiring causes, operative in the production of geologic and geognostic phenomena. Fruitful suggestions are afforded in the fine modern researches into the causes of the formation of continents, of which such interesting developments were given at the Meeting of the Scientific Association a year ago. From such researches we may hope that the apparently accidental coincidences we have pointed out above may yet be coördinated with a far-reaching scheme of causes and effects.

Popular Sympathies.

The general rejoicing over the great telegraphic triumph seems to have momentarily rendered the public incapable of devoting any attention to any other subject. And we are not disposed to quarrel with its temporary abstraction from all other topics, for the laying of a cable across the Atlantic Ocean is certainly a theme large enough for all the wonder over the reflection which even a nation can for the time bestow on it. In a few days, however, the Atlantic Telegraph will become an old story, as trite and familiar as the land telegraphs, the steamboats, and railways, and the printing press. Its results will probably be even more wonderful, and more momentous, than the feat itself, but they will steal on us slowly and imperceptibly, and without exciting much remark. Moreover, like most of the great triumphs of science, they will lie more in the averting of misery than in the creation of new sources of happiness. It will possibly do even more in saving us from wars, and misunderstandings, and jealousies, and panics, than in developing our commerce or filling our coffers. The vigorous administration of the law, and a vigilant police, show their efficacy rather in the prevention of crimes than in their punishment. All the great steps in the march of civilization necessarily operate in much the same way. They remove almost imperceptibly the severer discomforts and inconveniences of man's condition. They make his property safer, his friends nearer, his clothes warmer, his whole life easier. Each generation has a thousand comforts within its reach which that which preceded it wanted; but the improvement takes place so gradually, that to lecturers and historians is left the task of delineating and appreciating it. The drawback, and we might almost say the only one, upon such triumphs as that which American energy and perseverance has just effected, and over which the whole country is rejoicing, is their tendency to foster the growth of the material side of our character, the great development of which has already excited serious apprehensions, and a great deal of regret amongst those who know America best and love her most. It is our material prosperity and greatness which most strongly arouse our pride, and our material successes which have so far supplied most stimulus to the national energy and courage. Our orators never cause the chords of popular enthusiasm to vibrate so strongly as by allusions to the enormous extent of our territory, the vastness and variety of our population, the prodigious rapidity of our expansion, the extent and value of our commerce, the speed of our ships, and the ingenuity of our mechanics.

These are themes of which the public never tires, and which every American child is familiar with from the day he enters the common school to his last Fourth of July. The virtues which ennoble individuals are admired and loved amongst us perhaps as much, or more, than amongst any people on earth. When an American man displays courage manliness, tenderness, truth, justice and humanity, he is as sure of a rich meed of popular approbation here as any where. The moral beauty and heroism which throw romance round the common life of the commonest amongst us, will nowhere call tears of sympathy to so many eyes. There are no depths of passion to which we cannot descend, and no heights of ecstatic fervor to which we cannot rise. As individuals, we are as finely toned instruments as any orator need wish to play upon.

No phenomenon in history is more extraordinary than that men and women, individually thus constituted so tender, so impassioned, so humane, so sympathetic, so sentimental, so capable of moral exaltation, should compose a nation so brave, practical, business-like, restless and ambitious. That such units should make up such a sum is one of the oddest results which social arithmetic has ever presented to the philosopher's gaze. And yet nothing is needed to make our national life reflect our individual traits more finely than a little exertion and a little self-denial on the part of the vast numbers, amongst women as well as men, for whom public life, as it is to-day, has no charms. There are millions of us who shrink with invincible repugnance from letting their voices be heard in the noisy arena in which national politics are discussed, and in which gigantic schemes of material aggrandizement are shaped. There are millions who will always look on in silent misgiving while Douglas and the *Union* snarl over Kansas, and while Buchanan haggles for Cuba. But they may always do something towards giving the nation, as a nation, the characteristics which mark its citizens in private *life*. Uncle Sam is after all a moral person, with moral duties, and moral responsibilities. He is to-day a vigorous, invincible, unscrupulous, remorseless giant, for ever glorying in his naked strength. He might be endowed with some of the graces and even the weaknesses of human nature—might have the mantle of chivalry cast over his power—might become more tender, devout and even superstitious—might cherish sacred memories, kneel at little shrines, love out-of-the-way spots for nothing better than the recollections they call up—might well puff and blubber over commonplace misfortune, or grow sad and uncover beside a grass-grown grave, without being a whit less terrible in the eyes of his enemies than he is. None can certainly accuse us of national ingratitude; but as long as Washington's house is mouldering to ruin, and Washington's tomb is going to pieces through neglect, we hardly dare lay claim to national reverence for the noblest memory and the greatest name which were ever left in a nation's care; and national reverence for all that is connected with the greatness and goodness of great and good men is one of the first of national virtues.

Baptism of a Spirit-Rapper.—Miss Margaret Fox, one of the notorious family who originated the Spirit-rapping dispensation, was yesterday baptized, at St. Peter's Church, Barclay-street, into the Roman Catholic Church, and the Catholic authorities having uniformly denounced Spirit-rapping as an invention of the devil, it is to be presumed that Miss Fox has made full confession and unreserved renunciation of her share in the Rapping business. She was the youngest of the sisters, and probably had little active participation in its invention, though undoubtedly she contributed largely to its success.

The Fox family consisted of the mother and three sisters, one of whom, Mrs. Fish, was a widow. Their Rapping performances commenced at Hydesville, an obscure village in Wayne county, N. Y., near Palmyra, and within a few miles of the spot where the Mormon Apostle, Joe Smith, found the Golden Bible. For some time their art was the wonders of that neighborhood, and crowds were wont to collect, chiefly on Sundays, to witness its exercise. But somehow the miracle grew unpopular, and the family removed to Rochester, where their peculiar gift soon began to attract attention. Strange stories were told of secrets revealed, and fates foretold. Each of the sisters was a medium, through whose agency the spirits of the dead conveyed information by alphabetic raps on the floor and upon tables. Committees of leading citizens were appointed, who reported that they heard sounds, but could not tell whence they came. To be sure there were not lacking statements of fraud discovered and exposed. But the public ear was never open to this side of the question. It craved miracles, and got them in abundance.

The extent to which Spirit-rapping has been carried, not only in this country but in Europe, is one of the greatest marvels of the century; and the phenomena which were at first developed by this family, are still a puzzle to philosophers. The Fox women were persons of very ordinary capacity, though not lacking in a certain kind of shrewdness. Doubtless they were surprised, far more than anybody else, by their own success; and if they permitted themselves to play upon the gullibility of their followers, we can hardly blame them very severely. Hundreds of thousands have been carried away by the delusion of Spirit-rapping; and, in view of that fact, we certainly should cease to wonder at the spread of Mormonism, or the infatuation of those who burnt witches at Salem.

A Contest in the Canal Contracting Board.—An unpleasant and not very creditable difficulty exists in the Contracting Board at Albany, relative to the appointment of certain Canal Engineers. The Contracting Board consists of the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Auditor of the Canal Department, and the three Canal Commissioners. It is by this body that Division and Resident Engineers are appointed; the State Engineer and Surveyor having the power of suspension for cause, until the next meeting, when the Board may either confirm his action or reverse it. It appears that Mr. Richmond, the State Engineer and Surveyor suspended two subordinate Engineers, who were restored by the Board, after which he once more suspended them, though it is evident his action is likely again to be reversed. This game of cross purposes is scarcely becoming in men entrusted with high State offices.

The Contracting Board consists politically of two Democrats, Mr. Richmond and Commissioner Jaycox; one Republican Commissioner, Sherrill; one American Auditor, Benton; and Commissioner Ruggles, Whig.

The loose screw is said to be located in the Democratic portion of the Board, and the material being partly Hard and partly Soft, perhaps no screw could be expected to hold.

Reports from Trinity Bay.—We have a glimmer of light from the electricians at Trinity Bay, though nothing of a very satisfactory character. The chief operator sends a dispatch to the effect that "signals" are constantly passing over the Cable, but from some unexplained cause no message has yet been transmitted. The defect appears to be in the "Recording Instruments," and not in the Cable itself. But a semi-official communication from St Johns is rather more definite, and, if it be true, it is much more satisfactory than the dispatch of the electrician. According to the communication in question messages have been received from Valentia Bay, but the operators on this side have not been able to send any back. If this were the case, the fact ought to be officially announced, for it would at once relieve the apprehensions that are now pretty generally entertained by the public that the cause of the non-transmission of messages is owing to some radical defect in the Cable itself.

News from Rio De Janeiro.

By the brig *Wm. Wilson*, we have the *Diario de Rio de Janeiro* of June 27. The *Diario* has a long article vigorously urging a "political alliance with the United States, which should extend even to the formation of a principle of intervention in such cases, and of such character as might be judged proper, in order to control the interests and protect the rights of the various States in the two Americas." As a preliminary step the *Diario* urges the establishment of a line of steamers between Rio and New-York, and exhorts the Brazilian Government to support a project on foot for that object.

According to the *Diario* the health of Rio was good.

On the 26th June 9,000 bags coffee were sold at $4a700. There were 11,545 bags exported that day, and from the 1st to the 26th of the month, inclusive, 127,847 bags.

Canadian Elections.—The writ for the election of a member to represent the city of Montreal in the Legislative Assembly, in place of the Hon. A. A. Dorion, was issued to the Sheriff on Thursday. Mr. Dorion was a member of the short-lived Brown Ministry, and consequently resigned his seat in Parliament. The election will take place in about twenty days.

In Toronto, an animated canvass is in progress between Mr. Brown, who is a candidate for reëlection, and Mr. John Hillyard Cameron.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Reason of the Delay---Statement of the Chief Electrician at Trinity Bay.

The Line Working One Way but not the Other.

Trinity Bay, N. F., Sunday, Aug. 14.

To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, New-York:

The cause of our not transmitting and receiving intelligence through, is that the instruments require a great deal of care and adjusting in getting them ready. I am doing this as fast as it is possible. You should not look upon the Cable as an ordinary short telegraph line that can be worked through directly. The Cable has been successfully laid, and telegraphic signals are passed through it at our pleasure, but we have encountered many little difficulties which it requires time and many experiments to entirely overcome, but we see no reason to doubt that we shall be able within a few days to surmount all difficulties. I will send you the earliest intimation of the probable time when the Queen's Message may be expected.

DE SANTY.

[Note. In addition to the above, we have seen a private despatch from a reliable gentleman at St. Johns, who is in a position to obtain the earliest and most correct unofficial intelligence concerning the cable, which states that the instruments at Trinity Bay record with a good degree of success the communications from the electricians at the Valentia office, but that owing to some as yet unexplained cause, it has been impossible to send that or any other intelligence to the operators at Valentia. This is a state of things which often occurs upon the land lines, *i. e.*, one office can receive correctly from a distant operator, and yet be unable to send a word in return; and the difficulty, sooner or later, is found to be in the battery, its connections, or the instruments, and there is no reason to doubt that the present difficulty in working the cable will, as soon as the electricians can compare notes, be entirely overcome. Rep.]

THE CABLE DEMONSTRATION.

General Programme adopted by the Joint Committee of the Common Council for Celebrating the Successful Laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

FIRST.

1. On receipt of the reply of the President of the United States to the message of Her Majesty, Victoria, 100 guns to be fired in front of the City Hall, and National salutes at the Battery and Central Park.

2. On the evening of the day upon which the messages are transmitted the City Hall and Public Buildings to be illuminated, accompanied by a splendid display of fireworks in front of the City Hall, with music by Dodworth's Band.

3d. Numerous bonfires to be lighted along the North and East Rivers and in the public squares of the City.

The Joint Committee earnestly request that during the firing from the Park, all the church bells in the City be rung, and the ringing continued for one hour; and that in the evening the citizens in the vicinity of the Park will illuminate their buildings.

SECOND.

On the arrival of the *Niagara* a salute of 100 guns will be fired from the Battery and Park, and national salutes are expected to be fired from Fort Hamilton, Governor's Island and Navy yard, to be replied to from the *Niagara*.

THIRD.

1. The general festivities will take place on the day to be agreed upon with the authorities of the City of London, of which due notice will be given.

On that day Cyrus W. Field, Esq., the officers of the *Niagara* and *Gorgon*, will be received by the City authorities at the Battery, and while being received will be saluted with a salvo of 100 guns.

2. After the reception, Mr. Field and associates will be escorted by a procession of the military and civic bodies of the City to the Crystal Palace, where appropriate addresses will be made, and testimonials presented to Mr. Field, Captain Hudson and Captain Dayman, of the *Gorgon*; also, an address to the Telegraph Companies.

3. The ceremonies at the Palace to be commenced by the vocal performance by the various musical societies of "Achieved is the glorious work," and closed with the Doxology "Praise God," &c., to the tune of "Old Hundred."

4. After each address appropriate music will be performed by the instrumental bands, and an ode and chorus will be sung by the societies.

5. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the authorities and guests will be escorted from the Crystal Palace to the City Hall by the firemen in torchlight procession, together with such societies as may desire to coöperate.

6. Appropriate transparencies to be placed over the gates of the Park, through which the procession will pass, and upon the City Hall, with a display of fireworks in front thereof.

The citizens are requested to illuminate their dwellings along the streets through which the torchlight procession will pass.

FOURTH.

1. On the day subsequent to the reception and parade, Mr. Field, Captains Hudson and Dayman to be received by the authorities at the Governor's room in the City Hall, where they can receive the congratulations of the citizens from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

2. In the evening a Municipal dinner, to be given at some place to be selected

It is intended that these festivities shall take place simultaneously with those at London and the cities throughout Europe, and it is respectfully requested that the citizens throughout the United States and the British Provinces will arrange to celebrate this great event upon the same days.

By order of the Committee.

THOS. McSPEDON, Chairman.

Chas. T. McClenachan, Secretary.

How the News is to be Received Elsewhere.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Aug. 14.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation that on the receipt of the first dispatch over the Atlantic telegraph, a salute of one hundred guns be fired, and recommending to the citizens that the bells be rung and flags displayed, with other demonstrations. This is the first official notice of the enterprise taken here.

Chicago, Saturday, Aug. 14.

Active preparations are being made here, under the auspices of the Board of Trade, for a suitable demonstration on the reception of the Queen's message. A large amount of money was subscribed for the purpose at the meeting of the Board to day. A Committee was also appointed to draft congratulatory resolutions to Cyrus W. Field.

Amusements.

Mammoth Festival.—This successful experiment came to an end on Saturday night, when there was a magnificent display of fireworks by Mr. Hadfield, commemorative of the laying of the cable. It was altogether the best show of the kind yet seen here. Everything passed off quietly, and the entire success of the affair will undoubtedly lead to the permanent establishment of entertainments of the kind. There was to have been a Sacred Concert yesterday, but owing to the threatening state of the weather in the morning, it was postponed. A vast concourse of people poured into the Wood during the afternoon.

Wallack's Theatre.—The Florences enter on their seventh week to-night, and produce a new local musical burlesque for the occasion, called "The Robbers of the Rhin(e)oh." Mrs. Florence plays three characters in this atrociously named piece, and Mr. Florence appears as O'Wax, a Mahommedan cobbler. The performances commence with the piece called "The Irish Mormon." We may anticipate the usual flattering attendance.

Niblo's Garden.—The comedy company at this house receives a valuable and much needed accession to its ranks in the person of Miss Jane Coombs, the young American actress, who makes her *début* to-night in Boucicault's comedy of "London Assurance," playing the *rôle* of *Lady Gay Spanker*. Report speaks highly of this rising young artiste, and, with the support she will receive, it will be strange if she does not make a success.

Metropolitan Hall.—The little French company at this house prospers prodigiously, and announces three novelties for to-morrow's performances. The pieces are very neatly put on the stage, and always well and carefully acted.

Purdy's National Theatre.—Three excellent pieces are announced for to-night, "Ben Lief, the Pirate," "The Dead Boxer" and "Betsey Baker."

Bowery Theatre.—"Belphegor, the Mountebank," the "Magic Pills" and the "Maniac Lover" are announced for to-night.

Barnum's Museum.—Thiodon's Theatre of Arts—concerning which much interesting matter will be found elsewhere—commences its operations to-night and to-day. It is a very curious and interesting exhibition, and will amply repay an examination.

Wood's Minstrels.—Mr. T. D. Rice appears to-night, in the "Mummy." There is the usual fine selection of Ethiopian music.

Palace Garden—Music and fireworks, and a pleasant place to walk in, are the never-failing attractions at this excellent garden. Mr. Baker, the very able musical conductor, takes his first benefit here to morrow night.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

The United States mail steamship *Philadelphia*, Gustavus Harrison, Commander, left New-Orleans Aug. 5; arrived at Key West morning of the [illegible]; sailed again same day for Havana, off which [illegible] arrived morning of the 9th, and left same afternoon for New-York, arriving here on Saturday.

The *Philadelphia* did not enter the harbor of Havana, but landed her passengers and mails from outside the Moro Castle.

The *Philadelphia* brings 118 passengers and [illegible] in silver specie.

The officers and crew of American brig *Nancy* had been released from prison, and it was said the brig would be cleared "*honest*"

Stock of sugars on hand, 160,000 boxes, against 200,000 boxes same time last year.

Exchange on London, 14½@15 ℘ cent. premium; do. on New-York, 2½@3 ℘ cent. premium.

We are indebted to Purser Ballay for latest Havana papers.

Arrival of the Brig Dolphin—Activity of the Slave-trade—The American Consul—Yellow Fever, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Havana, Friday, July 29, 1858.

The United States brig *Dolphin* arrived off the harbor early this morning. The English gun-boat *Lapwing*, from Port Royal, Captain O'Riley, sailed yesterday evening for a cruise off the north coast of Cuba. It is supposed that she is on the track of the American-built (no doubt owned) vessels engaged in the Slave-trade—daily expected at one of the [illegible] ports on the north of Cuba.

The *Perkins* (slaver) is now discharging under the inspection of the *Spanish authorities*, as well as the American Consul. The evidence of her complicity with the Slave-trade is by no means problematical.

The brig *Nancy*, of New-Orleans, has been discharged. Her captain and crew are now at large, but cannot leave the island until tried for a breach of Spanish laws. The officers of the vessel assert boldly that *high Spanish officials* were interested in her contemplated expedition to the coast of Africa for a cargo of slaves. Two Spaniards are imprisoned and will be tried for their participation in this illegal traffic.

Mr. Savage, the acting Consul-General, has been active and particularly zealous, in the honest discharge of his delicate duties. With patriotic earnestness he has battled against the efforts of the "Slave-traffickers," and through his personal exertions, the desecration of the American flag has, in various instances, been thwarted. So long as Mr. Savage continues the exponent of the honor of the American flag, in regard to the Slave-trade in Havana, it may be set down as settled that no more *Spanish-American Slavers* will sail from this port.

The list of *American* vessels that cleared from Havana in 1857 for cargoes of slaves amounted to [illegible]—23 of which were successful! Nine of the 23 on a second trip were captured.

The rumor that there is a probability of Cuba being purchased by the United States, has caused quite an excitement in the Island.

Yellow fever rages, particularly among the shipping. Captain Albert Gage, of Providence, died yesterday.

The United States brig *Dolphin*, Captain [illegible], sailed at 5 P. M. for the north coast of Cuba. All well on board. The little brig is kept actively employed.

Sailing vessels are rapidly getting to the northward ere the hurricane months (August, September and October) fairly set in. The Admiral, to-day, ordered all the Spanish Navy, off Havana, into port. Those at Carcenas and Sagua le Grande are ordered to moor and send down spars and topmasts, ready for the tempest in its wrath.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Charleston, Saturday, August 14.

The steamship *Catawba*, from Havana and Key West 10th inst., has arrived. Senor Salas, the Spanish Consul at Key West, was drowned there on the 27th of July.

The bark *Benjamin Burgess*, from Cienfuegos for Boston, had arrived at Key West with the loss of part of her cargo.

At Havana Sugars were active at advanced prices. Molasses was also in active demand at 3½@[illegible] rials; Muscovadoes, 4⅞@5 rials. Sterling Exchange [illegible] ℘ cent. premium. Sight Exchange on New-York, Boston, &c., 2¾@3 ℘ cent. premium. Freights dull.

City Items.

Curious Visit at the Police Head-quarters.—A middle-aged and very respectably-dressed woman yesterday afternoon went into the Police Detective office, at the Police Head quarters, corner of Broome and Elm streets, and asked for pen, ink and paper, that she might write a letter. The necessary writing materials were given to her, and she sat down to write. Directly she took off her bonnet, tied her handkerchief around her head, and commenced asking the officers present some remarkably odd questions. The bold and startling character of her interrogations excited somewhat the curiosity of Captain Walling, and he finally asked her name. Jumping from her chair and tearing her handkerchief from her head, with lightning fury leaping from her wild eyes, she exclaimed: "I am the daughter of the Lord Marquis of Ireland!—I have come to the United States to establish a throne and a monarchy that shall infinitely transcend all the thrones and monarchies of Europe—I want to see Mayor Tiemann." She kept on in this strain for some time, and Capt. Walling seeing that she was insane, had her taken to the Tombs and given in charge of Dr. Scovil. She was induced to go to the Tombs under the impression that she was to be taken before Mayor Tiemann, and Dr. Scovil was introduced to her as His Honor the Mayor. She was much delighted at the introduction, and endeavored to unfold her plans for establishing here the promised throne and monarchy, but failed to make them clearly intelligible to the Doctor's mind. The unfortunate woman is believed to have come from Troy, as a gentleman from that city was inquiring a few days ago at the Police Offices for a woman of her description, whom he represented to be subject to fits of mental aberration. Her dress and appearance indicate that she moves in respectable society.

Police Pic-nic.—On Saturday, the Police of the Mayor's squad, thirty in number, went to Sheepshead Bay, and enjoyed themselves in a very rational manner. His Honor the Mayor visited the party in the afternoon, staying about an hour. Mr. General Superintendent Tallmadge came down with the Mayor, and stayed during the evening. There were also present Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter, Ex-Judge Phillips, Mr. Auld, of the Mayor's office, Mr. Brevoort, and others who came earlier. The dinner was laid out in a beautiful grove. The sky was just sufficiently clouded to be agreeable, the "chowder" was good, and what was said was brief, neatly turned, and evidently sincere. None seemed better to enjoy the several good natured sallies better than the Mayor, who laughed heartily, and expressed freely the pleasure it gave him to countenance by his presence their right to occasional and innocent relaxation. The day will long be remembered by all parties with pleasure. After crossing the Island to Flushing, and staying there a short time, the force returned to town.

Attempted Suicides.—Frances Stanley, a girl of disreputable character, living at No. 213 Church-street, attempted on Saturday evening to end her degraded existence by taking laudanum. Police-surgeon Kennedy was called and removed the poison. [illegible] Buchanan, also a girl of the town, made a similar effort on Saturday evening, but a physician was called, who saved her life.

Miss Margaretta Fox, of Rochester-knocking notoriety, was yesterday admitted, by the rite of baptism, into the Roman Catholic Church at St. Peter's, (Rev. Dr. Quin's,) in Barclay-street. Horace Greeley and Mrs. Ellet were present as witnesses of the ceremony. The recusant was received according to the established forms, and appeared deeply impressed with the ceremony.

THE MORMONS.

Polygamy Denounced by the Mormon Bible.

Curious Extracts from the "Book of Mormon."

The Saints Sinning Against Light and Knowledge.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Tuesday, July 7, 1858.

Are the public aware that the Book of Mormon is most positive in the denunciation of Polygamy? Let your readers ponder upon the following paragraphs, which afford damning arguments against the shameful system now upheld as the very corner-stone of Mormon faith.

I send you a literal transcript from the chapters in the Books of *Jacob*, *Alma* and *Nephi*, contained in pages 118 to 120, 332, 460 and 491 of the authorized edition of the "Book of Mormon," published at London in 1854. In order that there may be no cavil as to the genuineness of the record, I copy the official authorization of the Book from its title-page. It reads as follows:

THE BOOK OF MORMON.

An account written by the hand of Mormon, upon Plates taken from the Plates of Nephi. Translated by JOSEPH SMITH, Jr.:

"Wherefore it is an abridgement of the record of the people of Nephi, and also of the Lamanites; written to the Lamanites, who are a remnant of the House of Israel; and also to Jew and Gentile; written by way of commandment, and also by the spirit of prophecy and of revelation. Written and sealed up, and hid up unto the Lord, that they might not be destroyed; to come forth by the gift and power of God unto the interpretation thereof; sealed by the hand of Moroni, and hid up unto the Lord, to come forth in due time by the way of Gentile; and interpretation thereof by the gift of God."

The denunciation of Polygamy and Concubinage is most severely expressed in the following section of the second chapter of the "Book of Jacob:"

6. "And now, my brethren, I have spoken unto you concerning pride; and those of you which have afflicted your neighbor, and persecuted him because ye were proud in your hearts, of the things which God hath given you, what say ye of it? Do ye not suppose that such things are abominable unto Him who created all flesh? And the one being is as precious in his sight as the other. And all flesh is of the dust; and for the self-same end hath he created them, that they should keep his commandments, and glorify him forever. And now I make an end of speaking unto you concerning this pride. And were it not that I must speak unto you concerning *a grosser crime*, my heart would rejoice exceedingly, because of you. But the word of God burdens me because of your grosser crimes. For behold, thus saith the Lord, this people begin to wax in iniquity; they understand not the scriptures; for they seek to excuse themselves in *committing whoredoms*, because of the things which were written concerning David, and Solomon his son. Behold, David and Solomon truly had many wives and concubines, *which thing was abominable before me*, saith the Lord; wherefore, thus saith the Lord, I have led this people forth out of the land of Jerusalem, by the power of mine arm, that I might raise up unto me a righteous branch from the fruit of the loins of Joseph. Wherefore, I the Lord God, will not suffer that this people shall do like unto them of old. Wherefore, my brethren, hear me, and hearken to the word of the Lord; *for there shall not any man among you have save it be one wife; and concubines he shall have none; for I, the Lord God, delighteth in the chastity of women. And whoredoms are an abomination before me*; thus saith the Lord of Hosts. Wherefore this people shall keep my commandments, saith the Lord of Hosts, or cursed be the land for their sakes. For if I will, saith the Lord of Hosts, raise up seed unto me, I will command my people; otherwise they shall hearken unto these things. For behold, I, the Lord, have seen the sorrow, and heard the mourning of the daughters of my people in the land of Jerusalem; yea, and in all the lands of my people, because of the wickedness and abominations of their husbands. And I will not suffer, saith the Lord of Hosts, that the cries of the fair daughters of this people, which I have led out of the land of Jerusalem shall come up unto me, against the men of my people, saith the Lord of Hosts; for they shall not lead away captive the daughters of my people, because of their tenderness, save I shall visit them with a sore curse, even unto destruction; for they shall not commit whoredoms, like unto them of old, saith the Lord of Hosts.

7. And now, behold, my brethren, ye know that these commandments were given to our father Lehi; wherefore ye have known them before; and ye have come unto great condemnation; for ye have done these things which ye ought not to have done. Behold, ye have done greater iniquities than the Lamanites, our brethren. Ye have broken the hearts of your tender wives, and lost the confidence of your children, because of your bad examples before them; and the sobbings of their hearts ascend up to God against you. And because of the strictness of the word of God, which cometh down against you, many hearts died, pierced with deep wounds.

8. But behold, I, Jacob, would speak unto you that are pure in heart. Look unto God with firmness of mind, and pray unto him with exceeding faith, and he will console you in your afflictions and he will plead your cause, and send down justice upon those who seek your destruction.

9. O all ye that are pure in heart, lift up your heads and receive the pleasing word of God, and feast upon his love; for ye may, if your minds are firm, for ever. But wo, wo, unto you that are not pure in heart; that are filthy this day before God; for except ye repent the land is cursed for your sakes; and the Lamanites, which are not filthy like unto you, (nevertheless, they are cursed with a sore cursing,) shall scourge you even unto destruction. And the time speedily cometh, that except ye repent, they shall possess the land of your inheritance, and the Lord God will lead away the righteous out from among you. Behold, the Lamanites your brethren, whom ye hate, because of their filthiness and the cursings which hath come upon their skins, are more righteous than you; for they have not forgotten the commandment of the Lord, which was given unto our fathers, that they should have, save it were one wife; *and concubines they should have none*; and there should not be whoredoms committed among them. And now this commandment they observe to keep; wherefore, because of this observance, in keeping this commandment, the Lord God will not destroy them, but will be merciful unto them; and one day they shall become a blessed people. Behold their husbands love their wives, and their wives love their husbands; and their husbands and their wives love their children; and their unbelief and their hatred towards you, is because of the iniquity of their fathers; wherefore, how much better are you than they, in the sight of your great Creator?

10. O my brethren, I fear, that unless ye shall repent of your sins, that their skins will be whiter than yours, when ye shall be brought with them before the throne of God. Wherefore, a commandment I give unto you, which is the word of God, that ye revile no more against them, because of the darkness of their skins; neither shall ye revile against them because of their filthiness; but ye shall remember your own filthiness, and remember that their filthiness came because of their fathers. Wherefore ye shall remember your children, how that ye have grieved their hearts because of the example that ye have set before them; and also, remember that ye may, because of your filthiness, bring your children unto destruction, and their sins be heaped upon your heads at the last day.

11. O my brethren, hearken unto my word; arouse the faculties of your soul; shake yourselves, that ye may awake from the slumber of death; and loose yourselves from the pains of hell, that ye may not become angels to the devil, to be cast into that lake of fire and brimstone which is the second death. And now, I Jacob, spake many more things unto the people of Nephi, warning them against *fornication and lasciviousness*, and every kind of sin, telling them the awful consequences of them; and the hundredth part of the proceedings of this people, which now began to be numerous, cannot be written upon these plates; but many of their proceedings are written upon the larger plates, and their wars, and their contentions, and the reigns of their kings. These plates are called the plates of Jacob, and they were made by the hand of Nephi. And I make an end of speaking these words."

The twenty-first chapter of the "Book of Alma," reads as follows, under section 2:

"And these are the words: behold, I perceive that this very people, the Nephites, according to the spirit of revelation which is in me, in four hundred years from the time that Jesus Christ shall manifest himself unto them, shall dwindle in unbelief; yea, and then shall they see wars and pestilences, yea, famines and bloodshed, even until the people of Nephi shall become extinct; yea, and this because they shall dwindle in unbelief, and fall into the works of darkness; and lasciviousness, and all manner of iniquities; yea, I say unto you, that because they shall sin against so great light and knowledge; yea, I say unto you, that from that day, even the fourth generation shall not all pass away, before this great iniquity shall come; and when that great day cometh, behold, the time very soon cometh that those who are now, or the seed of those who are now numbered among the people of Nephi, shall no more be numbered among the people of Nephi; but whosoever remaineth, and is not destroyed in that great and dreadful day, shall be numbered among the Lamanites, and shall become like unto them, all, save it be a few, who shall be called the disciples of the Lord; *and them shall the Lamanites pursue, even until they shall become extinct.*"

The fourth section of the seventh chapter of the "Book of Nephi," reads thus:

"And thus commandeth the Father that I should say unto you at that day when the Gentiles shall sin against my gospel, and shall be lifted up in the pride of their hearts above all nations, and above all the people of the whole earth, and shall be filled with all manner of lyings, and of deceits, and of mischiefs, and all manner of hypocrisy, and murders, *and priestcrafts, and whoredoms*, and of secret abominations; and if they shall do all those things, and shall reject the fullness of my gospel, behold, saith the Father, I will bring the fullness of my gospel from among them."

The fifth chapter of the "Book of Nephi," curiously enough, is identical in language with a passage in the New Testament:

"Behold, it is written by them of old time, that thou shalt not commit adultery; but I say unto you, that whosoever looketh on a woman, to lust after her, hath committed adultery already in his heart. Behold, I give unto you a commandment, that ye suffer none of these things to enter into your heart; for it is better that ye should deny yourselves of these things, wherein ye will take up your cross, than that ye should be cast into hell. It hath been written, that whosoever shall put away his wife, let him give her a writing of divorcement. Verily, verily I say unto you, that whosoever shall put away his wife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery; and whoso shall marry her who is divorced, committeth adultery."

Finally, a passage in chapter XIV, of the "Book of Nephi," reads:

1. "Hearken, O ye Gentiles, and hear the words of Jesus Christ, the Son of the living God, which he hath commanded me that I should speak concerning you, for behold he commandeth me that I should write saying, turn, ye Gentiles from your wicked ways, and repent of your evil evil doings, of your lyings and deceivings, and of your whoredoms, and of your secret abominations, and your idolatries, and of your murders, and your priestcrafts, and your envyings, and your strifes, and from all your wickedness and abominations, and come unto me, and be baptized in my name."

This "Book of Mormon" has never been republished in the United States, nor am I aware that any copies of it are now on sale in the country. The volume from which the foregoing extracts are selected is an elegantly printed edition in 18mo form, published in England four years since, by Elder FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS, and announced in the imprint as being for sale at "the Latter-Day Saints Book Dépôt in Jewin-street." It is a difficult matter, at all times, for a "Gentile" to obtain a copy of the work; and whenever one passes from Mormon hands, it is by chance. How Brother BRIGHAM contrives to set aside the authority of the Mormon standard, is not the least of the mysteries attaching to this people. S.

Letter from a Lady in Utah to a Friend in the States.

THE WRITER'S RENUNCIATION OF MORMONISM—A PICTURE OF MORMON LIFE.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, July 16, 1858.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I have to thank you for your affectionate letter, which gave me more pleasure than I can express, recalling the many happy hours of the past, spent in your society. You reproach me for neglecting to write to you as I promised. I acknowledge my negligence; but why should I cast a shadow on the sunshine of your existence by writing, as I must do if I write truthfully, to my early friend. You know, dear KATHARINE—for you, in the midst of my infatuation, did justice to the purity of my motives—you know with what deep earnestness, with what thorough belief in the Divine mission of JOSEPH SMITH, I undertook to quit home and friends, the comforts and elegances of life, for the gathering place of those I believed to be God's people, prepared to cheerfully undergo every hardship, difficulty or danger, for the blissful assurance that in so doing I was owned and accepted as the child of God. If you could enter into and understand the intense longing which has filled my soul from childhood to know myself secure of entering Heaven at last, you would never have wondered as you did that I should have grasped with the avidity of a drowning man at a straw, than at the lofty pretences of Mormonism. Do not start, KATHALINE; even I, blindly infatuated as I have been, can stamp them as lofty *pretences* now. The dream is over with me; the idol has fallen from the pedestal, and I have awakened, though, alas, too late, to the real character and aims of those whom I so long and anxiously believed to be co-workers with the Son of God in the regeneration of a sin-stained world.

But what does it avail me that I am awakened? Will my wakening restore me to the home and society which I voluntarily forfeited? Will it give me back friends, position, influence? Alas, no! And yet, dear KATHERINE, many who have wilfully erred will walk the world unscathed by its withering frown; while I, whose only crime has been credulity—whose every aspiration has been for the high, the lofty, and the pure—I must be content to be pointed at because I have been too faithful to a false creed. Rather, I believe, will many a high-headed woman in this city cling to that creed, and endure the life of martyrdom she entered upon to secure salvation, although she may now be fearfully conscious of its fatal tendency, than she will return to the world to be slighted by those who were incapable of her lofty self abnegation, or who were fortunate enough to be less religiously credulous. You ask me of myself, dear KATHARINE. I have spoken of a life of martyrdom, and, truly, such is the life of a woman here, unless she be false to her own nature and a tyrant to those around her. I am, myself, married since I last heard from you; but, oh! what a mockery of the holy relationship is here, and to think that up to the hour when I took the fatal step I was blind to everything but the blessing to be attained by becoming the partner of a tried servant of the Almighty One. Aye, and through many weary weeks after my marriage did I struggle to believe that all was yet right. Many a time when low spirited and sick at heart, have I taken my pen and written to the dear ones far away, conjuring them to delay coming to this place, and then awhile after, when perhaps my mind was more resigned and tranquil, or I had been listening to an exciting oration, I trembled lest any persuasion of mine should peril the eternal salvation of those dear to me, and I would write and beg them to keep faithful to the church—for although as the trials attending its votaries were heavy, it was only they who endured them, could share its blessings. To the world my letter would doubtless have appeared strangely inconsistent—for only they who live in Utah can tell the fluctuating feelings which pervade the bosoms of its inhabitants.

Then the long dreary time of sickening suspense, the painful struggle between the reality of matters and the ideal which I had so fondly clung to—as slowly, but surely, the conviction dawned at last that I had been deceived—I, who had fought so earnestly for the truth of Mormonism, who had laid home, friends, freedom, society, all, upon the altar of conscience for its sake—I, who had so worshipped the noble, the upright, the beautiful, the pure—that I had been the dupe of the sinful, the degraded, and the vile—was beyond expression horrible to think of. The only thought capable of bringing consolation was, that it was at least the mask of holiness which had won my adherence to the cause. I had not willingly, knowingly, delivered myself up to serve the opposite, and I had been here living in this community upwards of two years before I could believe it false—before I came to an acquaintance with the dark deeds secretly connived at, while publicly denounced—before I could read in the melancholy countenances of some, and the forced gaiety of others of my sex, anything but the resignation and the cheerfulness which I had construed their appearance into at first. Ah, KATHARINE, what a chapter in the history of Deseret would the wrongs of woman present, as I comprehend them now! There is but one family of all my acquaintance, where there are more wives than one, which I believe to have any happiness among them. And if I were to attempt to give you any idea of the misery which exists, cases would so multiply upon my memory that time and space would fail me to communicate them. I obtained, by stealth, a peep, some months ago, at Mr. HYDE's excellent work on Mormonism—and you cannot have a truer idea than that work conveys. The preachers of Mormonism abroad in the world used to tell us that Polygamy was only allowed to those who had proven themselves in the cause of God—the tried and faithful among his servants—as a reward for the trials they had endured in the defence of truth, to increase their glory in his eternal kingdom. But the true state of the case is this. It is not the tried alone. A man may come here single, and comparatively unknown, or he may have wives elsewhere—still if they do not accompany him, he is virtually a single man in Utah, if he be a Mormon; and such a man, if he have not a single cent in his pocket, or a pound of flour to commence with, provided he is on hand to comply with every requirement of the authorities, may take to himself not only one wife but two or three if he pleases, and he is all the better saint for doing so. Any Elder or Bishop can marry such a man to one wife in Utah, but if he wishes to take two or three at once, he must apply to the First Presidency. The first wife married by the priesthood to him is his first legal wife, and after her he can be married only by one of the First Presidency. We are also informed before we come to Salt Lake that the consent of a man's first wife is necessary to his union with a second. This is false. If his first wife refuses her consent, I never knew a marriage to be delayed, unless it happened that the husband was greatly attached to his first wife. But as far as the priesthood goes, if the first wife cannot give a sufficient reason for refusing her consent—and what would be a *sufficient* reason in the eyes of the Church, I have never been able to discover—the ceremony proceeds without, and she may console herself as well as she can.

I remember one lady who refused her consent on the plea of incompatibility of temperament, but that was a very inefficient reason for refusing to allow another to show the affection of her husband, and withdraw his confidence from her. I know one couple who were married in England and came here, enduring much hardship in getting up their little homestead, the wife laboring unceasingly to support the extra burden of a young family and a delicate husband. A year or so later a young woman came out who had been an old flame of the husband's. The acquaintance was renewed and they were married. Shortly after the first wife solicited a divorce. Unable longer to endure the changed bearing of her once affectionate husband, she chose rather to tear herself away from the roof she had toiled to raise as a shelter for herself and little ones, than to remain and witness the estrangement of him she had so fondly loved. The divorce was obtained. Another case I am acquainted with is that of a young and intelligent English girl, the daughter of a man of property and influence. She is the second wife of a man who stands high in the church, and the mother of a beautiful child. She told me, weeping, not long since, that, dearly as she loved her little one, to free herself from the thraldom that oppressed her she would be willing even to resign her child. Now this is a woman of deep and earnest feeling, of great power of affection, and one of the most devoted mothers I have met. Judge, then, how cutting must be the sorrow, how poignant the misery, which could induce a woman such as she is to think of abandoning her child. Poor creature! She well knew that she would never be permitted to take it along with her, should she endeavor to quit the territory.

My own case is not the least trying. My husband's first wife is a woman of a remorseless temper and most vindictive feeling. But I do not wish to sadden you by a relation of the thousand and one miseries which are daily inflicted upon me. Doubtless she has enough to try her, but God knows I would not inflict a pang upon the meanest of God's creatures. It often happens, where the first marriage was one of real and deep affection, that the trials of the first wife demand, as they usually obtain, the sympathy of the public. And yet, in some cases, where the first wife is a being of inferior mind, and the other wives enter the family wholly and solely from a desire to obey the will of God and secure their eternal welfare, it is hardly fair that there should be no sympathy for them. They are women, with all women's capacity for loving and for suffering; and must the blame which rightly attaches to the inventors of a system which has wrecked their every hope be visited on them? Surely, dear KATHARINE, the world, with all its rich freight of generous feeling, can afford to be more magnanimous than this.

It is this very dread of the world's undeserved censure which, as I remarked to you in the first part of my letter, will prevent many a suffering high-spirited woman from seeking to free herself. She knows that no sooner shall she evince the smallest disposition to quit the Church, no matter how high her moral character may have stood before, no matter what her reputation for purity of heart, dignity of soul and blamelessness of conduct—so surely as she attempts to regain the world, will the blackest insinuations against her motives, the vilest suspicions, the foulest libels be leveled and carefully circulated in reference to her course. If she can summon moral courage sufficient to meet this from the Mormons, whither can she look, if the world to which she flies for security receives her with a frown for the religious credulity which led her to sacrifice her dearest feelings by becoming the wife of a man already married—although she did so with the sincere desire to do right before God, bearing a character spotless before God and man? If the world will not reverse its frown—if it will not view the women of Utah as "more sinned against than sinning," then their case is, indeed, hopeless; and armies, laws, official investigation—all are useless; for reputation is dearer to a true-hearted woman than liberty itself. And if, by continuing a slave, she ceases to hope for spiritual reward, she will console herself for descending, broken hearted, to an early grave, with the reflection that she carried into it a reputation unspotted in the community among which she dwells.

May God bless you, my dear friend, and long preserve to you the home and influence you now enjoy. Remember the poor exile affectionately to all who yet think kindly of her, and believe me

Your sincerely-affectionate

EMILY C——.

Mr. Robinson and the Shamokin Bank.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in a late number of your paper the full Report of the Committee appointed by the last Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to investigate the affairs of certain Banks in that State; and as my name appears conspicuously in the Report, as well as in your comments on the same, and further, as great injustice has been done me by the Committee, I have determined to place myself right before the public, by fastening whatever fraud and swindle, if any there may be in the organization of the Shamokin Bank, upon the parties to whom it properly belongs. To do this, it is necessary to go back to the origin of the Bank Charters. They are, sir, the offspring of the "Sunbury and Erie Railroad" swindle, and a variety of lesser frauds, perpetrated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. With them, the "Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company fleeced Pennsylvania of her Public Works, and the people were cheated and defrauded in many ways long before either of the Banks then chartered was organized and set in motion. Therefore, conceived in iniquity and corruptly brought forth to cover up the glaring swindles above mentioned, practiced upon the people of Pennsylvania by their own Representatives, is not the Report just such a one as might and would be expected from a Committee going forth reeking with the filth and corruption of a Pennsylvania Legislature?

An adroitly drawn document it is indeed. The Report shows plainly that the Committee have purposely suppressed the names of the grand movers in the whole transaction, (who are prominent citizens and public officers of their own State,) and in their hurry and zeal to give to the world this wonderful feat of financiering—in their anxiety to fasten upon outside innocent parties whatever may be wrong and illegal in the organization of the banks named in the resolution—convict themselves, as I will show.

I speak of the Shamokin Bank and its organization only. This charter was in the hands of *thirty-one* commissioners in and about Shamokin. It was considered worth *twelve thousand dollars* by a few of the knowing commissioners, ex officers of State, a young wire-pulling politician of Northumberland County, and ex-Speaker of the House TAGGART, all of whose names will soon appear. The Commissioners, finding it impossible to have the stock taken at home, appointed two of their number as a Committee, headed by one CHAS. M. HALL, of Sunbury, Penn., to take the stock books and go out in the world and *seek subscriptions* to the Stock. This Committee, engineered by the aforesaid CHAS. M. HALL as financial agent, went to Buffalo, N. Y., and there, beyond the jurisdiction of their own State, solicited, urged and received the subscription and money of the Messrs. THAYER and others. At the proper time, in strict accordance with the Banking Laws of Pennsylvania, the organization was completed, as the Commissioners certify under oath, perfect in all its parts.

I, at this point became interested in the Shamokin Bank by a purchase of the charter and the interest of the Messrs. THAYER. The organization was carefully examined by good lawyers and pronounced sound. The sum of TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS was to be paid to the following persons, viz: To Commissioner W. P. WITHINGTON, of Shamokin, Penn., $3,000; CHARLES M. HALL, Esq., $3,000. *Hon (?)* J. PORTER BRAWLEY, $3,000; Ex-Secretary of State CURTIN $1,000; Senator FINNEY $1,000; Ex Speaker TAGGART $1,000, or the Presidency of the Bank. Now, Sir, the Committee charge that there was fraud practiced in the organization of this Bank. If so, who are the perpetrators of such fraud? Am I? I feel confident that the public will sustain me when I charge it upon the *Honorable (?)* gentlemen above mentioned, Pennsylvanians occupying high, social and official positions. As soon as I obtained possession I put the Shamokin Bank upon a firm basis—having at its head the Hon. J. H. ZIMMERMAN as President, a citizen of Sunbury, Penn., and a most worthy and estimable gentleman, an exception to the general rule, in this respect, as applied to Pennsylvania. My brother, a young man of strict integrity, was elected Cashier, and I gave to the Bank my own experience as a financier, backed by the advice and counsel of two of the oldest, and acknowledged by all the best, financiers in the Union.

The Shamokin Bank, in ten days after my administration commenced, stood at the head of the Pennsylvania country Banks, and her quotations were by far better than any other country Bank in the State. All of this is matter of record, which any one may learn from other sources than my declaration, if they will but read. The Bank's line of discounts was confined to the immediate wants of the neighborhood. The poor and rich were equally in proportion accommodated, and I soon had the satisfaction of seeing the Bank a flourishing, money-making and useful institution to the people of Pennsylvania. All of this bright history of the Bank the Committee refused to notice in their Report. Why? Because by so doing they would show that an *innocent outside* party came into Pennsylvania and purchased the still-born get of their own villainy, or of their brother politicians. They prefer to cover up the rascality of their friends by suppressing everything that was good and honorable in my administration of the Bank, and in dragging me before the public, instead of their friends, as a swindler, &c.

As I have shown before, I had nothing to do with the *organization* of the Bank, but purchased direct from the original parties, or those who represented their interests, and payments were to be made as hereinbefore stated.

About the 15th of March last, my interest in the Bank ceased by a direct sale to UNDERHILL, JACKSON & UNDERHILL. And here I wish to say that the above parties practiced upon the President, Cashier, Directors and myself a most vile and willful deception, representing themselves as men of wealth—as having at their fingers' ends piles of gold, and ready and willing to pay up the balance of the stock and keep the Bank as they found it—*sound*. It was upon these representations that the $38,000 note (of which the Committee make a "harp of a thousand strings") was discounted; the parties representing that in four days from the date of the note they could pay $20,000 in coin upon the same and the balance at maturity, and as a guarantee that they were in earnest, left as collateral $200,000 in bonds which they guaranteed [illegible] and other officers, in my presence, could be sold at any moment in New-York City for $90,000. The Bank not being in want of the $38,000, upon the representations as stated, discounted the note of the above parties, secured by said collaterals, and the funds paid into the Bank by myself and friends were again returned to me. This closes the matter so far as the Bank *direct* is concerned, but the amount that they agreed to pay me for the business was not at that time paid, and but a very small portion has ever been paid, and I fear the balance never will be. They came to me under the cover of friendship, old acquaintance and a *quaker* coat, and by these means achieved what they considered a great feat, depriving me of my business and its profits, and, not satisfied with this, R. R. UNDERHILL, in his testimony before the Committee, undertakes to deprive me of character and standing.

There is another "harp of a thousand strings" which the Committee find to play upon—$2,000 in the McKean County Bank the Committee fail in their deep researches to show anything in regard to. I can set them right; J. W. UNDERHILL, in the presence of two good witnesses, acknowledged UNDERHILL, JACKSON & UNDERHILL indebted to me in the sum of $5,000, and agreed that the $2,000 should be given to me and credited upon the $5,000 account. This the Committee could have known if they had but asked the question. But the Committee seem studiously to have avoided asking those questions, the answer to which would have given them the *true* history of Shamokin Bank. Their Report plainly indicates that they were fully advised before they made their investigation, just who of, and to what extent, their own fellow-citizens and political comrades, (base renegades they are too,) might and would be placed in an awkward and uncomfortable position if the whole truth were to be told, and therefore framed their questions so as to call forth such answers only as, unexplained, tended to the injury of innocent parties, and allowed the guilty to go unwhipt of justice. Now as I have given to the public a full statement of my connection with the Bank, and have shown that the Committee are guilty of gross misrepresentation of facts guilty of undertaking through their Report to protect the perpetrators of whatever fraud there may have been in the organization of the Bank, by charging innocent parties with the same, I will leave them and their political sold and boughten brethren to the well-deserved scorn and contempt of an outraged constituency and public.

JOSEPH R. ROBINSON.

ASTOR HOUSE, New York, Aug. 11, 1858.

The Dudley Observatory Controversy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and as one engaged in a department of science professionally, I crave the privilege of saying a few words through your columns relative to the famous Dudley Observatory controversy.

The public probably have inferred, both naturally and from the assumptions of the Scientific Council, in their published statements, that the sympathies of scientific men in the country are generally with Dr. GOULD. This is wholly a mistake, and we think we hazard little in asserting, that if we except the so-called Cambridge and Coast Survey clique, Dr. GOULD and the Council have no support with the scientific public.

If any are disposed to doubt this assertion, let them test the matter by obtaining a fair expression of opinion from the officers of the army and navy, or the civilians who have been associated with Dr. GOULD on the Coast Survey, (we are not here referring to principals, but subordinates,) from the leading astronomers of the country, from those who know him as a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, or of the American Academy, or as a college associate, and our word for it, they will find anything but sympathy. In fact, a more unpopular, generally disliked man in American science cannot be named—the reason of his unpopularity is not to be found in anything having an origin in the Observatory controversy, but in the insufferable conceit and arrogance of the individual in question, which qualities lead him to be servile to all whom he considers his superiors, and to treat with insolence or an affectation of patronage all whom he regards as his inferiors. And in this, too, we believe lies the whole secret of the difficulty between Dr. GOULD and the Trustees; the same thing has also operated to cut off Dr. GOULD from all friendly coöperation or even personal intercourse with the other astronomers of the country. This fact, alluded to by the Trustees in their statement, the Council attempted to meet, by saying that some of the astronomers in question have recently contributed to the *Astronomical Journal*, conducted by Dr. GOULD—this, however, is a pitiful evasion, since the Council and many others are very well aware that if Lieut. MAURY or Profs. BOND or MITCHELL have, for the general interests of science, communicated information to the *Astronomical Journal*, they have no personal relations with its editor, nor have had for some years past.

The Scientific Council in their recently issued pamphlet has certainly made one fatal mistake, viz.: they have proved too much—they have demonstrated that Dr. GOULD is entirely innocent of every charge and aspersion, and has burdened himself during his official term of office with a weight of glory, (folded or unfolded,) which it is difficult for an ordinary mind to conceive of. If this is so, then IRA HARRIS, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, THOMAS W. OLCOTT, who had sufficient love for science to give $10,000 for its cause, together with Messrs. PRUYN, WILDER, MARCH, RANSOM, VOSBURGH, and ARMSBY, all men of heretofore unsuspected probity and honor, men of mature mind, holding stations of trust and confidence from their fellow-citizens, have not only so far stultified themselves as to lie publicly and outrageously, but also to conspire to ruin and defame one of the most worthy and eminent American scientists. *Credat Judeus Apella Nonego.* There is, moreover, another feature in the published statement of the Council, and which also appears in the more recent address of its Committee of the citizens of Albany, which is not only weak, but positively disgusting. We refer to the undisguised, unmeasured, and extravagantly superlative strain of flattery and adulation which pervades the whole. Whatever matchless glories the famed meridian circle has left unfolded in the heavens, it is very certain there are none left unnoticed in Dr. GOULD and his associate supporters. Surely, one would think, from the way that the Scientific Council plaster the Director and the Committee of citizens, stucco the Council, that the Gods of old had again come down to dwell among men. Bring forth, therefore, these blockheads of Trustees and sacrifice them in the gates. And as to that literary gentleman, of Albany, who, at the last meeting of the American Association in that city, lifted up his voice in open session and "thanked God that such men as PIERCE, BACHE and HENRY had been created;" by all means have him officiate. But these gentlemen of Albany who have been so ready to enlist as *claquers* of the mutual admiration society, have much yet to learn before they can be admitted into full communion with the parent organization whose head quarters are at Cambridge. We recommend them to the study of the article entitled, "Hamilton's Quarternions," in the last October (1857) number of the *North American*, in which the writer, with charming *naïveté* and simplicity, tells his readers that Professor PIERCE, after careful mathematical investigations, had arrived at the conclusion, that if he were to construct the universe over anew he should do it on precisely the same plan as that already adopted by God Almighty! Good Albany Burgesses! how long will it take you to use equally extensive flights and lofty lucubrations?

Again, the assumption made by the parties in opposition to the Trustees, that no scientific man can be found to take the place vacated by Dr. GOULD, "without an unworthy betrayal of its sacred brotherhood and cause of science, or without personal dishonor," is certainly amusing to those who are posted on the existing relations of the scientific men of this country, and as a display of petty autocracy on the part of those who assume to be magnates of American Science, it merits and will be received with its well-deserved contempt.

The Sacred Brotherhood indeed! Let the feuds, the bitter personalities of debate, the suppression of papers and unfair treatment of the humbler members, which have made the American Association for the Advancement of Science for the last few years a sort of bear-garden, testify to the strength of this bond of brotherhood. How far did the sacred brotherhood of science extend when Mr. B. A. GOULD and clique, at the Montreal meeting of the American Association, made out the lists of invitations to the parties of the Lord Bishop, the military commandant and others, and were not generous intentions thus made subservient to gratify private griefs, or Cambridge exclusiveness? We might also speak of the recent attempt of Professor HENRY to deprive Professor MITCHELL of the honors of his discoveries in astronomical mechanics; of the persistent private efforts of the Cambridge and Coast Survey clique to disparage and thwart the labors of Lieut. MAURY; of the two distinct and well founded charges of plagiarism and mutilation of manuscripts against Professor PIERCE, (one preferred by an humble mechanic of Pottsville, Penn., and never answered;) of the defamation of Dr. PETERS; of the recent quarrels in the American Academy, and many other like matters, were it at all necessary to show that the sacred brotherhood is somewhat after the Cain and Abel order, and not likely to prove very sympathetic for Dr. GOULD or his coadjutors. We assure the Trustees, with all confidence, that if they will wait until time has soothed personal difficulties among the citizens of Albany, they will have no difficulty in securing the services of a worthy and competent Director. Cambridge, Cincinnati, Washington, and Ann Arbor, moreover, do not lean on the Coast Survey for the support of their observatories. Why should Albany?

It is, moreover, made a point of much apparent weight against the Trustees, that they wished to turn the Observatory and its grounds into a place of public resort and amusement, and that they interfered in relation to matters of science of which they could know nothing. We do not, from anything that has been published, consider that any such conclusions are fairly deducible. The first allegation seems to rest principally on the fact, that the Trustees ordered Dr. GOULD to provide a set of keys which should be accessible to them. Now, is there anything strange or unreasonable in the act, that gentlemen who have contributed their time and money to the building and organization of an institution, of which they were also by law the guardians, should desire free access to it during its preparation; or, that finding themselves opposed in their wishes, they should insist upon a provision intended to secure themselves such access as a matter of right. Is it not, also, perfectly absurd to torture such an act into a supposition that the Trustees thereby meant to make the Observatory a place of public resort? There is, let us say in this connection, something of humbug in this idea that entire exclusiveness is necessary for the success of astronomical or any other scientific investigation. Indeed, the management of the Observatory at Washington is a sufficient answer to this. Let a respectable person knock at its gates, within proper hours, and he is received with politeness and civility; allowed to inspect the instruments, the construction of the building, and if the sky be fair, he may sometimes be indulged with a look through the big refractor. Yet no complaints are made of unnecessary intrusion, and no Observatory contributes more to theoretical or practical science than the one at Washington. The same system substantially is also adopted at Cincinnati, by Prof. MITCHELL; but the Trustees, we are told, have taken cognizance of matters out of their line, or, in other words, they have wanted vouchers and reasons for expenditures; they have objected to delay in the mounting of instruments; to inattention to matters of insurance; to flying reports, and circulating letters derogatory to the good name of the Observatory. It may not be altogether pleasant to a Director and his friends to have such matters looked into; but what has this to do with Science that such an outcry against interference should be raised? Again, is insult and arrogance any less insult and arrogance when it proceeds from a scientist than from one of the common people? There is something, moreover, in manner, as well as in matter, as all who have met the expunged Director know full well. If the Trustees had gained wrong impressions respecting the uses of the clocks, the imperfections of the stone piers, and of other matters, of which it is alleged they had, why were they allowed to form such opinions? Was not the Director remiss in his duty as regards explanations, or did he not rather think it beneath his dignity to be familiar on matters of science with commercial, money-making men?

There are many points in these published statements of the Council and Citizens' Committee which will bear a little probing, and we hope the Trustees will push the caustic to the quick, but it is not our intention to pursue the matter further. The public will, however, do well to remember that there are two sides to every story, and that one statement may appear good until another is told. We regret that the Council have not offered us some explanation of the current report that while Dr. GOULD was planning an extension of the Dudley Observatory, and advising costly appurtenances, he was at the same time exerting himself to procure the appointment of Professor of Astronomy of Columbia College; and we would also deferentially inquire if Messrs. BACHE, HENRY and PIERCE did not only recommend, but use all their personal influence in aid of his proposed abandonment of Albany, long before the inception of the present difficulties. And in case he had received the coveted place, with its snug salary of $5,000, what would have become of the magnificent meridian circle, the product of his "splendid" genius, and what of the Dudley Observatory, and what of the Scientific Council? And *who* would have been found worthy to walk in his footsteps and receive his mantle? Alas! that the Regents of Columbia should have thought that one better qualified for their post could be found! But whatever sins the Trustees may have committed, (and allow, for the sake of argument, that all that has been said against them be true,) we believe that the Scientific Council have by their course inflicted a deep injury on the future of American Science, and this in two respects. Messrs. BACHE and HENRY, intrusted by the General Government with the charge of the two great and most important scientific enterprises of our country—the only ones, in fact, to which Congress extends its countenance, have deliberately chosen to become parties to a controversy in which disagreeable personal issues between citizens of Albany have become entangled, and upon which the scientific men of the country will divide and revive the smouldering embers of old animosities; they have acted, moreover, *as partizans*, rather than *advisers of calm measures*, as *law-breakers*, rather than *law sustainers*. They moreover have attempted to throw the weight of influence derived from the positions they hold under Government into the balance, utterly ignoring the lesson which all our past history teaches, viz: that the American people will not submit to the slightest movements of interference by officials beyond their legitimate sphere. If the power intrusted by Congress to these gentlemen is to be wielded for the crushing out of a particular set of men, or for the establishment of issues about which people honestly differ, it is time the matter was inquired into. We would like to ask Messrs. BACHE and HENRY if they feel perfectly certain that the personal prejudices in reference to themselves, which they have thus needlessly originated, are not in some degree likely to be reflected upon the institutions they represent? Will not some more lobbying than usual be necessary in future to pass the appropriations of the Coast Survey? Will not the stereotype resolutions annually shoved through the American Association in favor of Prof. BACHE's management of the Survey require some extra spicing? Has Prof. HENRY forgotten his library controversy so entirely that he would like to engage in a fresh feud? only to provoke, perhaps, a fresh attack. Secondly—In the United States, where, as a general rule, the National Government extends no favors to institutions of learning, our main resort for the ways and means to diffuse education and promote science lies in appeals to the pockets of merchant princes, bankers and the like—men who themselves have little knowledge of science, but who nevertheless perceive that all the varieties of business are interwoven with and dependent upon the result of scientific investigation. Now it is certainly a worthy matter for thought, if the Olcotts, the Pruyns, the Ransoms, and the Wilders of other places besides Albany do not, when appealed to in the future to found observatories, and buy instruments and endow libraries, significantly reply—Gentlemen Professors, we remember the snubbing and the insults of our friends the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory, the lampoonings of the *Atlantic*, and the derision of a partisan Press, and we think the patronage of science neither desirable nor pleasant. And as money is as much the eyes of science as it is the sinews of war, will not the savans after such a reply be somewhat in the condition of that remarkable man who, originally gifted with good ocular organs, deliberately destroyed them by jumping into a bramble-bush? We think so, and with all due deference for distinguished worth, would advise the Scientific Council to endeavor no further imitation of the illustrious individual above spoken of, and by some new feat of jumping try to scratch themselves back into a position less antagonistic to the best interests of American science than that which they now occupy. So thinks

AN OUTSIDER.

News from Port-au-Prince.

By the arrival of the schooner *Fred. Howell*, from Port-au-Prince, we have papers to July 24.

The *Corps Legislatif* had adopted three new tariff laws, modifying the importation duties, exportation duties, wharfage rates, anchorage and port dues, &c. The Emperor had approved the laws, but their tenor is not given in the papers.

The schooner *Aglae*, which was stolen by the mate from the roads of Coteaux, on the 27th of June, had been forced to put into Carthagena by stress of weather. The mate's story was, that while lying at Corteaux, the Captain was taken sick on shore, and ordered him to make sail for Aux Cayes, where the vessel belonged; but that having been driven to sea, after vainly trying to reach Jamaica, he had been obliged to go to Carthagena. No steps had been taken to recover the vessel.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 24.—Receipts of coffee, 1,750 bags, at $132; logwood, 395,500 lbs., at $60; cotton, 28 bales.

CAPE HAYTIEN, July 20.—Coffee, $136@$135; logwood, $50@$60; doubloons, $300.

CAYES, July 20.—A bark from Boston has brought full supplies of provisions. Receipts of coffee small, at $128; piastas, 19; logwood, $40.

JEREMIE, July 20.—Stock of provisions good. Small coastwise receipts of coffee and logwood. Coffee, $130; logwood, $45.

GONAIVES, July 21.—Stock of provisions large. A little coffee in the market, at $128@$130; logwood, $60.

JACMEL, July 20.—Business dull. Coffee hardly in demand, at $130@$133.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE AVENUE A HOMICIDE—FOUR PERSONS COMMITTED TO ANSWER.—Coroner CONNERY yesterday, at the Seventeenth Ward Station house, concluded the inquest in the case of CHRISTIAN MATHEWBACHER, the German who died from injuries received in a row on Thursday night at the grocery store, No. 20 Avenue A. Several witnesses were examined, but no new facts of importance were elicited.

The Jury rendered the following verdict: "That deceased came to his death by a fracture of the skull, caused by violence at the hands of DENNIS CROWLEY, PETER UNDERHILL, WM. TILLOTSON and THADEUS MCCARTHY, whilst engaged in a fight at the corner of Avenue A and Second-street; said violence being given without intent to commit murder. The Jury exonerate WM. YOUNG from participation in the disturbance." On the rendition of the verdict, the parties charged therein with the perpetration of the homicide—they had all been arrested previously—were committed to the Essex Market Prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

PROBABLE DEATH OF A SAILOR FROM VIOLENCE.—JAMES REYNOLDS, a sailor attached to the ship *Gallatin*, of Boston, was taken, Saturday, to the City Hospital. The Hospital Surgeon stated that he could not live long, and thereupon Coroner HILLS took his ante-mortem deposition. REYNOLDS stated that he shipped on board the *Gallatin* in Boston and went before the mast to Hong Kong. On the 27th of April, on the homeward voyage, the first mate, named BAKER, called him from the forecastle to clean the decks. He happened to delay an instant, and BAKER came down where he was, seized him by the hair, and pulled him up to the deck, where he beat and kicked him, and afterwards knocked him down, and finished by jumping on him several times. Following this barbarous treatment, the mate placed him in irons, and kept him confined for fifteen hours. He has been failing ever since receiving the injuries referred to. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the mate, but he has not yet been arrested.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—A rigger named EPHRAIM SAVAGE, while at work Saturday on the ship *Celestial*, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned; a boat which held the spanker boom on which he was standing having given way. Coroner HILLS held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was an Englishman, thirty-four years of age, and resided at No. 369 Madison-street.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

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MARRIED.

CRAIG—CHURCHILL.—On Thursday, Aug. 12, by the Rev. C. L. Browne, AUSTIN CRAIG, of Peapack, N. J., to Miss ADELAIDE CHURCHILL, of Schuyler's Lake, N. Y.

EARLE—COZZENS.—At Guttenburg, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 14, by the Rev. Mr. Mabon, of Grove Church, New Durham, Mr. EDWARD EARLE to Miss MARY ANN COZZENS, daughter of Issachar Cozzens, all of the above place.

DIED.

STARR.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 15, ELIZA, widow of John L. Starr, and daughter of Ralph I. Westervelt, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church in King st., on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock.

PHINEAS.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 14, LOUISA, eldest daughter of Myer Phineas, aged 20 years.

Funeral this (Monday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her father No. 9 Amity-place, (Laurens st.,) to which the friends of the family are respectfully invited.

BROWN.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 15, in the 72d year of her age, MARGARET BROWN, widow of the late Burnell Brown, Esq.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 299 Bowery.

BARNETT.—In this City, on Friday morning, Aug. 13, after a long and painful illness, THOMAS BARNETT, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 60 East 22d st. His remains will be taken to the 2d st. Marble Cemetery.

PARSONS.—On Saturday, Aug. 14, MARGARET, wife of Sturges S. Parsons, in the 48th year of her age.

☞ Lockport papers please copy.

HOWLAND.—At Astoria, on Sunday, Aug. 15, ELIZA NEWTON, youngest child of the Rev. Robert Shaw and Mary Woolsey Howland, aged 1 year, 11 months and 7 days.

Funeral services on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Howland, in Astoria. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. The steamboat *Liberty* leaves Peck slip for Astoria at 8½ A. M., stopping at the foot of 10th st. Carriages will await the arrival of the boat to convey the friends of the family to the house.

STURGES.—At Weehawken Heights, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 15, at the residence of his father, RAPHAEL, only son of David C. and Emma A. Sturges, aged 1 year.

Funeral from the house, at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday.) The remains will be interred in Greenwood. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

CLEVELAND.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, Aug. 15, MENZIS, only son of B. and A. M. Cleveland, aged 14 months.

The friends of the parents, also those of its grandparents, Job and Dorcas Cleveland, and M. R. and A. M. Case, are respectfully invited to attend its funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of M. R. Case, in York-st., opposite Van Vorst square.

BROWN.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 14, ANNA ELIZA, daughter of Edward G. and Anna M. Brown, aged 1 year 4 months and 26 days.

Interred at Bergen Cemetery, on Sunday, the 15th inst.

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BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of finer quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*

Our STANDARD of silver is ....950-1,000 parts pure.
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JAMES H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

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This Sauce, wherever used, is superseding all other articles of the kind, and is destined to become as indispensable as sugar or salt. It is within the reach of all. While used upon the groaning tables of the rich, it equally adorns the humble board of the poor.

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AFTERNOONS at 3, and EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock,
DURING ALL THIS WEEK,
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In accordance with the following programme, which affords, however, but a faint idea of the fascinating interest and elegance of the entertainment.

PART I.

A new and bewitchingly-lovely view of
THE CITY OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

This is no commonplace sight, but a rare combination. It is admirably picturesque and animated with a large number of mechanical figures and groups, which give the illusion of life to this miniature world, while the wonderfully-natural manner in which the various effects of light and shadow are illustrated, as in the classical representation of the Birth of Venus, and the Sun rising over the Appenines is exquisitely managed. In the view of Constantinople and the Bosphorus, vessels are seen sailing; while in the foreground, foot and horsemen, Arabs, an elephant and a camel, with their loads, &c., are seen to pass.

PART II.

The Expedition to the ARCTIC REGION in
SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

In which the Esquimaux are seen on shore, with their sledges drawn by dogs; while bears are pursued and killed by the sailors. At sea the Esquimaux, when in their boats, are visible, and the sailors land from the discovery ships amidst the floating ice.

PART III.

An inimitably perfect
ANIMATED MODEL OF PARIS,

Taken from the *Pont des Arts*. The entire background is traversed by unbroken lines of equestrians, vehicles, &c., passing in both directions. The bridges in the foreground are crossed by models, FOUR INCHES IN HEIGHT OR LENGTH, of MEN, WOMEN CHILDREN, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, HORSES, dogs, &c. They are seen with the greatest distinctness, and with the most NATURAL and LIFE-LIKE ACTION of limb and wheel. Men walk forth slowly and rapidly, in this scene, while some run. Horses walk, trot, prance, and toss their heads. A wagoner cracks his whip as he parades his team. A lady puts up her parasol, and her lapdog waddles after her with a motion wonderfully true to nature. A swimmer dives in the stream—the military manœuvre, &c., &c. It closes with the
GRAND MASQUERADE FEAST OF THE MAST OF COCAGNE ON THE RIVER.

The Court is seen in barges; Lilliputian pole-climbers exhibit their powers, and one is seen, at last, to reach the top of the Mast, and detach the prize.

PART IV.

THE SLACK-ROPE VAULTER,

Which performs every evolution usually attempted by living artistes, without any apparent assistance. This was witnessed in Birmingham alone by 100,000 persons, and presented for 600 successive nights with extraordinary success.

PART V.

STORM OF THE BLACK SEA!

In which the spectator finds it almost impossible to divest himself of the idea that it is not reality. The waves literally roll and dash into a foam. The forked lightnings are seen—the thunder is heard—a vessel is driven among the rocks—the sailors, which are models of men measured by inches instead of feet, scramble on the rocks. A boat rescues them, &c. The whole scene is a really exciting one—so exciting, as to be quite painful at moments when so much distress is witnessed, and the spectator feels unable to render assistance.

A SONG BETWEEN EACH PART
will be introduced, and
FOUR ELEGANT DROP SCENES
presented, representing 1st. Morning, after a picture by Linton; 2d. The town of Lausanne, in Switzerland; 3d. The Great Bull Ring at Seville; 4th. The Interior of St. Peter's at Rome. As a *toute ensemble* this exhibition may be termed the greatest
REALIZATION OF LILLIPUT
ever conceived by genius or attempted by art. It is a triumph of science, and will delight old and young with its wonderfully varied and diverting originalities.

The Aquaria, or Miniature Seas and Rivers, the Happy Family. Living Serpents, and all the Curiosities to be seen as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

GENERAL PROGRAMME ADOPTED BY the Joint Committee of the Common Council, for celebrating the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable:

FIRST.

1. On the receipt of the reply of the President of the United States to the message of her Majesty Queen Victoria, 100 guns to be fired in front of the City Hall, and national salutes at the Battery and at Central Park.
2. On the evening of the day upon which the messages are transmitted, the City Hall and public buildings to be illuminated, accompanied by a splendid display of fireworks in front of City Hall, with music by Dodworth's Band.
3. Numerous bonfires to be lighted along the North and East Rivers, and in the public squares of the City.

The Joint Committee earnestly request that during the firing from the Park, all the Church bells in the City be rung and the ringing continued for one hour; and that in the evening the citizens in the vicinity of the Park will illuminate their buildings.

SECOND.

1. On the arrival of the *Niagara*, a salute of 100 guns will be fired from the Battery and Park, and national salutes are expected to be fired from Fort Hamilton, Governor's Island and the Navy-yard, to be replied to by the *Niagara*.

THIRD.

1. The general festivities will take place on the day to be agreed upon with the authorities of the City of London, of which due notice will be given.

On that day Cyrus W. Field, Esq., the officers of the *Niagara* and *Gorgon* will be received by the City authorities at the Battery, and while being received will be saluted by a salvo of 100 guns.

2. After the reception, Mr. Field and associates will be escorted by a procession of the military and civic bodies of the City to the Crystal Palace, where appropriate addresses will be made and testimonials presented to Mr. Field, Captain Hudson and Captain Dayman, of the *Gorgon*; also, an address to the Telegraph Companies.
3. The ceremonies at the Palace to be commenced by the vocal performance, by the various Musical Societies, of "Achieved is the glorious Work," and closed with the Doxology "Praise God," &c., to the tune of "Old Hundred."
4. After each address, appropriate music will be performed by the instrumental bands, and an ode and chorus sung by the Societies.
5. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the authorities and guests will be escorted from the Crystal Palace to the City Hall by the Firemen, in torch-light procession, together with such Societies as may desire to coöperate.
6. Appropriate transparencies to be placed over the gates of the Park through which the procession shall pass, and upon the City Hall, with a display of fireworks in front thereof.

The citizens are requested to illuminate their dwellings along the street through which the torch-light procession will pass.

FOURTH.

1. On the day subsequent to the reception and parade, Mr. Field, Captains Hudson and Dayman to be received by the authorities at the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, where they can receive the congratulations of the citizens from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.
2. In the evening a Municipal dinner to be given at some place to be selected.

It is intended that these festivities shall take place simultaneously with those at London and the cities throughout Europe, and it is respectfully requested that the citizens throughout the United States and British Possessions will arrange to celebrate this great event upon the same days.

By order of the Committee.
THOMAS McSPEDON, Chairman.
CHARLES T. McCLENACHAN, Secretary.

THIRTIETH
ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE,
In the City of New York.

The Managers announce that the Exhibition will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 next.

The Palace will be prepared for the reception of goods on and after Sept. 7. Machinery and heavy articles will be received and stored after July 1.

This exhibition is intended to embrace MACHINERY and NEW INVENTIONS, MANUFACTURES of all descriptions, and AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS of every kind.

GOLD, SILVER and BRONZE MEDALS, SILVER CUPS and DIPLOMAS will be awarded on the report of competent and impartial judges.

The managers would impress upon exhibitors the importance of making early application for the space they wish to occupy.

Circulars containing full particulars can be had by applying to WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, New-York, to whom all communications should be addressed.

By order of the Managers.
F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr., Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Tickets 50 cents. No reserved seats.
MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 16, 1858.
FIRST APPEARANCE
of the accomplished and talented
YOUNG AMERICAN ACTRESS,
Miss JANE COOMBS,
Who has achieved a distinction which indicates her to be the
RISING STAR in the THEATRICAL FIRMAMENT.
She will be assisted by those incomparable artists,
Mr. BLAKE and Mr. BROUGHAM,
and the
TALENTED COMEDY COMPANY.
The fine comedy of
LONDON ASSURANCE,
With the following great cast:

Sir Harcourt Courtly	Mr. Davidge
Mr. Mark Meddle	Mr. Blake
Dazzle	Mr. Brougham
Charles Courtly	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Mr. Adolphus Spanker	Mr. Setchell
Max Harkaway, Esq	Mr. J. S. Smith
Cool	Mr. Duncan
Solomon Isaacs	Mr. Walters
Lady Gay Spanker	Miss Jane Coombs
Grace Harkaway	Miss Miller
Pert	Miss Barnet

Promenade concert at 7, and during the intermission.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham st., near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, 1858.
The performance will commence with the Drama of
BEN LEIL THE PIRATE.
Duke of Scylla..........Mr. R. Johnston
To be followed by the Drama of
THE DEAD BOXER.
To conclude with the farce of
BETSY BAKER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Sole Lessee and Director..........B. Ullman.
FREE SINGING SCHOOL.
The classes will meet at the Academy as follows:
The gentlemen, on Monday, August 16, at 7½ P. M.
The ladies, on Tuesday, August 17, at 2 P. M.
NOTICE—Persons desiring to join are requested to apply as above. CARL ANSCHUTZ.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees..........Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
Boxes and Parquet, 25 cents; Pit 12 cents.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 16,
The performances will commence with the drama of
BELPHEGOR THE MOUNTEBANK.
After which the MAGIC PILLS.
To conclude with MANIAC LOVER.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SEVENTH WEEK
of
"THE IRISH BOY"
and
YANKEE GAL,
who have been playing to
CROWDED HOUSES
DURING THE PAST SIX WEEKS.

MONDAY, Aug. 16, 1858, will be performed a new, local, Musical Burlesque, by Charles Gayler, Esq., entitled
THE ROBBERS OF THE RHIN(E)OH!

Capt. Bassarack	Mrs. W. J. Florence
Fairy Funnebun	Mrs. W. J. Florence
L'Ariel	Mrs. W. J. Florence
Mohammed Pasha O'Wax, an Eastern Cobbler	Mr. W. J. Florence

NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, PROPERTIES,
With over
ONE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES!
BEAUTIFUL MARCHES,
CHARMING SONGS,
DELIGHTFUL DANCES,
LOCAL HITS, &c., &c., &c.
The performance will commence with the
IRISH MORMON.
Brian O'Lynn..........Mr. W. J. Florence
TO-MORROW,
FORTY-FIRST NIGHT OF THE FLORENCES.

GRAND FREE PROMENADE CONCERT AT ATLANTIC GARDENS, HOBOKEN,

On MONDAY, Aug. 16.

In order to enhance the many natural attractions of this lovely spot, ROBERTSON'S AMERICAN BRASS BAND has been engaged at great expense, and will give a superb MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, consisting of selections from the operas "Il Trovatore," "Traviata," "Favorita," &c., the popular melodies of the day, medleys, &c., &c. No grander out-of-door amusement could be offered. Concert from 3 to 9 o'clock. Admission free.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AT A MEETING OF THE VETERAN CORPS of the War of 1812, of the State of New-York, held Aug. 2, 1858, at Head-quarters Star House Lispenard-st., Co. A. W. JONES in the Chair, the following resolutions, reported by Col. JOHN ALWAISE, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we duly appreciate the noble exertions, impassioned eloquence, ardent zeal, and lofty patriotism exhibited in the House of Representatives on the discussion of the bill reported by Hon. JOHN SAVAGE, providing pensions for the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

Resolved, That while, in the estimation of military services rendered to our country, we claim no monopoly over those engaged in subsequent wars, and at different periods we would respectfully suggest that our claim has been withheld for nearly half a century, and that therefore, in point of priority, as well as in reference to the great principles involved and maintained during the struggle in which we were engaged, it will be recognized as paramount to all others by a vast majority of our countrymen.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the justice of our claim it would never have been urged by us, had not necessity reduced many of our compatriots to a condition which ought to claim sympathy, if not demand justice.

Resolved, That to Messrs. Savage, of Tennessee; Clark and Anderson of Missouri; and Curtis, of Iowa, we are under special obligations, and that those gentlemen are entitled to our heartfelt gratitude and lasting admiration for their clear comprehensive and liberal construction of the value of the services of the old soldiers, who met the call of duty in the hour of their country's peril.

Resolved, That while we thus record our approbation and gratitude, we intend no censure to such members of our National Legislature as entertained opposite sentiments, but we confidently trust that, upon further reflection, they will be ready to concede that a wise economy does not necessarily include retrenchment at the expense of their country's early benefactors.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to Messrs. Savage, Clark, Anderson and Curtis, and Messrs. Horace F. Clark, Cochrane, Maclay, Kelley, Sickles, Ward, and Haskins, of New York.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
WILLIAM W. HILLIKER, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB—Will meet at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on MONDAY, Aug. 16, at noon. Subjects—*The Mud and Peat of Salt and Fresh Water as Manure, and Fruit for Farms.* Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. Some Lawton Blackberries will be on the table. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—TO THE PLOT OWNERS IN ROCKLAND CEMETERY—The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of this Cemetery will be held on FRIDAY, Aug. 20, 1858, at No. 76 Wall st., in the office of Hon. W. R. BEEBE, from 9½ to 10 o'clock A. M.
E. LORD, Superintendent.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A MAGNIFICENT PEARL KEYED 7 OCTAVO ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR SALE. A SACRIFICE.—Grand overstrung bass, French action, dulce pedals, diagonal brace, rare repeating powers, easy touch, rich, powerful tone, finished with four round corners, back same as the front, carved legs, fruit, &c.; rich serpentine bottom, with doublecarvings, city makers. Warranted for two years; short time in use; is without spot or blemish; and is a superb instrument. Sold for want of funds, and without regard to cash price, will be made to suit a cash purchaser. Apply at No 678 6th av., near the Crystal Palace, from 7 A. M. till 6 P. M., for three days. Has box for shipping. A. BATESON.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS—UNRIVALLED in excellence and purity of tone, are now offered at prices according to the times. New-York Pianos at very low prices. Second-hand Pianos within the means of all classes. Pianos to rent, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway. Marble Building, cor. Grand-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—OF SUPERIOR make at great bargains; second-hand pianos at the following extremely low prices: $45, $50, $110, $125 and $155. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and portion of rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, Agent No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it to their advantage to call.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE FOR THIRTY SHARES of La Crosse and Milwaukee stock, in the name of J. C. Miller, and transferred by indorsement to H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith, and No. 8,614, was mailed to us on or about the 28th July last, and has not come to hand. Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the said Company for a new certificate in lieu of same.
H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 39 William st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A MEMORANDUM Book, with the subscriber's name therein, containing the following notes: Four notes of Thomas Playford, for about $180 each and several other papers, all of which are of no value to any one but the subscriber. The above reward will be paid at the *Times* Office, or by GEO. C. BYRNE, No. 43 Hanson House, No. 206 West st.

PERSONAL.

IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO WITNESSED the assault on, and robbery of, a lady, at the Fulton Ferry, between 3 and 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, will call, or send his address to JAMES CALHOUN, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-st., he will be recompensed for his trouble.

WANTED TO ADOPT.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in good circumstances, residing in a distant State, want to adopt a pretty, interesting little girl of respectable parents, not to exceed eight years of age. Address O. O. P., Broadway Post-Office, for three days.

WALLA.—YOUR MOTHER IS VERY DANGEROUSLY ill, in consequence of your leaving. Return to her at once, and all shall be forgiven. If you are in want of money, write. YOUR FATHER.
REDDINGTON, Conn., Aug. 14.

POLITICAL.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at 8 o'clock, at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st. A full attendance is requested.
DAVID MILLER, President.
A. J. KASMIRE, Secretary pro tem.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE TWELFTH Ward Republican Association will be held THIS EVENING, in Farrington's Hall, corner of 128th st. and 3d av., at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance of the members is requested. By order. JACOB FISHER, President.
W. E. PABOR, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

CAST-STEEL WARE.
FOR SALE AT NO. 212 PEARL-ST.
Cast Steel, Iron or Brass ware,
Rolled for SKIRTS, to order.
THOMAS MORTON.

STOVE MANUFACTURERS, SHEET IRON WORKERS, TINNERS.—500 packs Russia sheet iron. 500 boxes tin plates for sale cheap. A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

CAPITALISTS ARE REQUESTED TO call on the undersigned. A number of fine investments offered. Up-town lots wanted for improvement.
E. S. BOYD & CO.,
Negotiators of Patents and Real Estate,
No. 60 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AND SHALL positively be disposed of within three months—beautiful private residences in the City of Brooklyn, L. I. The property is as follows: One two-story English gothic cottage, 40x40 feet; one do. 27x30 feet, each with five full lots; one three story brick house, 26x50 feet, three full lots, and carriage house attached. Each house is in perfect order, inside and out, and substantially built with all modern improvements; grounds tastefully laid out with great variety of choice bearing fruit trees, grape vines, shrubbery, ornamental trees, &c., &c., and commanding a fine view of New-York Bay and East River. Each place is within one and a half miles of Wall, Atlantic, Fulton, or Catherine-st. ferries, and from two to five minutes' walk of Brooklyn City Railroad—making either easy of access within thirty minutes from the City Hall, New York. The present owner of one of the above houses, having occupied it for the last nine years, and never before this time having offered it for sale, (but for private reasons must now sell) does most unhesitatingly pronounce it the pleasantest and most respectable and healthy residence within the same distance of Wall-st., yet the same property would cost ten times as much on 5th-av., New-York City. Either place would be sold on easy terms or exchanged for a genteel residence with trees and shrubbery, of from one to twenty acres, in or adjoining some village or small city, near the salt water, and from fifteen to one hundred and fifty of New-York City. Address for purchase or exchange, describing property, Box 1,021 lower Post Office, New-York City.

FOR SALE—CENTAL PARK—TWO LOTS FRONTING Central park on 5th-av., between 63d and 64th sts. Terms easy. Inquire of THOS. T. FERRIS, 20 John st.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE—VERY DESIRABLE, on 37th-st., near Dr. Spring's Church. For sale or to rent.

A number of dwelling-houses, in the best parts of the City, for sale.

VACANT LOTS—200 feet front, on 5th av., opposite Columbia College ground, for sale.
S. W. BENEDICT, No. 15 Nassau st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERICAN families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern house in West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENT THREE-STORY house in Lexington av., between 48th and 49th sts., with gas and Croton water, and house in first rate order. Will be let to a respectable tenant for $350 per year. Inquire in the corner store, or at Dr. JOHNSON'S, No. 14 Duane-st.

VALUABLE LOTS TO LEASE—FOR FIVE, 10 or 21 years, with renewals; 100 lots of ground lying between 19th and 24th sts, and the 10th av. and Hudson River. Desirable locations for business. For particulars, apply at the office of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIVATE family only, a nice three story house, well located, near 4th av. Apply to W. H. LUSH, Real Estate Broker, No. 292 4th av.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

TWO OR MORE UNFURNISHED ROOMS wanted for an extremely small family, for which, with keeping clean, and use of gas, &c., from $10 to $12 the month will be paid, and, if desired, in advance. Not further north than 20th-st., nor further east than 4th-av. Address JUNIO, Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THIS CITY FOR SALE.—An elegant mansion, with about five acres of ground, forming an entire block. House situated on an elevation overlooking the river and surrounding country. The place is in excellent order, with an abundance of old shade trees; fruit trees, such as peaches, cherries, plums, pears, apples, &c., all grafted fruit; also, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, &c. Great attention has been paid to the vegetable garden, containing all sorts of garden sauces. A fine sloping lawn from the house to the avenue. The mansion has been newly painted and papered, and put in thorough repair; ice-houses, laundry, carriage-house, stables, &c., all ready for immediate occupation. In a few years the whole of this land will be in demand for building lots, and, being upon the established grade of the City, part of it might be sold now for that purpose without interfering with the mansion. The owner considers this one of the best pieces of property in this City to own by any gentleman wishing a country residence in the City, for the reason that every year enhances the value of the property, and he can sell at any time some portion of the place in lots, and get back the money originally invested. The owner must sell, and expects to make a great sacrifice. Address RESIDENCE, Box No. 1,624, Post-Office.

INGLESIDE FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIFUL place known as INGLESIDE, or THE MODEL FARM, on the eastern shore of Cayuga Lake, near Aurora, on account of the ill health of the proprietor, is for sale.

It contains 263 acres, under the highest state of cultivation; the soil is a clay loam, well wooded and watered by living springs and running streams. A large portion of the farm is thoroughly under-drained with tile. It has an abundance of fruit of all varieties, and a fine garden filled with the choicest flowers. The dwelling is a commodious stone mansion, with all the modern improvements commanding one of the finest views on the lake. The farm house, barns, stables, shops, ice house, etc., are all that such an estate requires. It is easy of access, a fine steamer daily connecting with both the N. Y. & E. and N. Y. C. Railroads. Price $35,000—one-fourth cash, the remainder on bond and mortgage.

For further particulars address Hon. E. B. MORGAN, Aurora, Cayuga Co., N. Y.; HENRY WELLS, American Express Office, New York; or WM. B. GRINNELL, on the place.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, a desirable country residence, with forty acres of excellent land under good cultivation, situated at Chappaqua, Westchester County, one mile from depôt, on Harlem Railroad, and thirty four miles from New-York. The house is spacious, in good order, and pleasantly located. Good water in the house and barn. Fine large lawn filled with fruit and ornamental trees; fruit of all kinds in abundance. This is a desirable residence and should not be overlooked by parties desirous of procuring a valuable property. Apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st., New York.

THE VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Greenwich, Conn., now occupied by the family of the Rev. John N. Lewis, is offered for sale. The situation is beautiful, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound. The house is conveniently arranged, and contains 12 rooms and a good cellar. The grounds, which, beside the lawn around the dwelling, embrace a garden and orchard, are about two acres in extent, and filled with shade and fruit trees. Distance from the station on the New-Haven Railroad about three fourths of a mile. For further particulars inquire of ALFRED EDWARDS, Esq., No. 111 Broadway, or of Mr. LEWIS, upon the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, first class mansion having every convenience for a gentleman's residence situated on the Hudson River, 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale, several desirable building sites, of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the depôt. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., or to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—THE two story and attic brick house, built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, with conservatory attached, carriage house, and with about six acres of land tastefully laid out, about three-quarters of a mile from the railroad depôt. Apply to C. H. O'HARA, on the premises, or to B. T. SEALEY, No. 34 Liberty st.

TO LET BY THE MONTH OR YEAR— Country residence at Irvington, a large new brick house with all the modern improvements and splendid view on the river, stables and carriage-house, and two acres of ground, with shade and fruit trees. Only three minutes' walk from the Hudson River and the railroad station. Apply at No. 3 Park-place, up stairs, and at the station master in Irvington.

TO LET—TWO HOUSES AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., within five minutes' walk from the railway depot. The houses contain, respectively, 7 and 8 bedrooms, 3 parlors, kitchen, &c., with stable, and any quantity of land required can be had with the houses. Rent of each, $400 per annum. Apply to JOSEPH MORRISON, No. 43 New st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION ON THE Shrewsbury River, two miles below Red Bank, suitable for a boarding place. Inquire of Mrs. CHANDLER, on the premises, or the captains of the Shrewsbury steamboats.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Forty miles from the City, on the line of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, five minutes' walk from depôt, schools, churches, &c. Neighborhood good, and location very healthy. There are 160 acres (will sell the whole, or part,) well wooded and watered, and well suited for trucking or dairying. There are 15 acres in fruit, mostly grafted and in full bearing. The mansion is nearly new, and contains 12 rooms. Large barn, corn-house 100 feet long, and all other necessary out buildings. Price, terms, &c., made an inducement. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, Commissioner for all the State, No. 29 William st., (basement,) or R. C. HENDRICKSON, on the premises.

A GOOD SITE FOR A MARKET GARDEN IN NEW JERSEY.—About 18 acres of land on the North River, opposite 61st st., New-York, known as Dess' Point, will be rented to a market gardener. The land is good, with buildings and fruit trees on the ground. Accessible by land or water, being only about two miles from Hoboken. Apply to JAS. BROWN, No. 59 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN WHOLE OR A PART—A FARM of 80 acres, beautifully located at the head of a bay on Long Island, plenty of trout and woodcock on the premises. This is a rare chance for a genteel residence. HUGHES & GREEN, No. 153 Grand st., Williamsburg.

IOWA LANDS IN GRUNDY COUNTY, SECT. 10, T. 88, N. R. 18 W., to sell or trade for Real Estate or merchandise. One-half cash will be put in. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION— At the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BOARDING

BOARDING—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, NEAR Fulton Ferry. Gentlemen and ladies, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with excellent rooms and board. Large double rooms, for married gentlemen. Terms very accommodating. Apply at No. 15 Willow-st., corner of Middagh.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEVER before having taken boarders, will now be glad to find a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen who are willing to pay liberally for a pleasant home; partial board for the gentlemen. Location 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 496 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board, and fine airy rooms, at $3 per week; also, a gentleman and his wife can be well suited at a moderate charge. Gentlemen can also be supplied with dinners at a reasonable rate, by applying at No. 5 Dover-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant airy rooms and partial or full board, on moderate terms, by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, five minutes walk from Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF a very pleasant modern house, consisting of a large front room and a suite of back rooms, with every needed convenience attached, is offered to married or single gentlemen. Apply at 109 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to let to single gentlemen, with or without partial board, in a private family; gas and bath in the house; references exchanged; at No. 66 Amity st.

BOARDING—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with or without partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 20 Montgomery-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SMALL PRIVATE family, very pleasantly situated, near Wall-st. and South Ferries, would add a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen of respectability to their number; rooms furnished or unfurnished. Address A. M., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Two large well furnished rooms, also two small rooms, in a first-class modern-built private house, situated on high ground and in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN, or gentlemen and their wives, can have large pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with good board; very convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton ferries; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 13 Willoughby-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.— Double and single rooms at No. 34 Willow st., entrance on Cranberry-st., in the near vicinity of Wall and Fulton Ferries. The house has the modern improvements, and is newly furnished in every respect.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board on reasonable terms at No. 44 Nassau-st., first house from Washington-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ON THE LINE OF Fulton-av. Railroad; two rooms, with small rooms attached with board in a private family. Apply at No. 21 Bond-st., corner of Livingston.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.— Neat apartments, furnished or unfurnished, in a quiet family, between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, IN the vicinity of Wall-st Ferry, Brooklyn, from 1st to 15th September, by a gentleman, wife, child and nurse. A good sized parlor and bed-room on second or third floor, with liberal closet room required, with a quiet family, where there are few or no other boarders, preferred. Unexceptionable references. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 2,637 New York Post-Office.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NO. 221 WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET.— Pleasant rooms for gentlemen, with or without partial board. The house has all the modern improvements. The location is pleasant and easily accessible. Apply at No 221 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. References exchanged.

A SUITE OF FOUR ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with bath and every convenience, will be let to a family for the Summer or longer, (private table only,) or the rooms would be disposed of to one or two bachelors desiring superior accommodations. Apply at No. 19 5th-av.

A YOUNG LADY, WELL EDUCATED, and of high respectability, desires a home in a quiet private family. As an equivalent, she will instruct one or two little girls in all the usual branches of a polite education including French and Music. Address HOME, Box No. 175, *Times* Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND or third story may be obtained in a modern stone-front house, owned by the occupants, by persons willing to pay a fair price. Family private. References exchanged. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st. Dinner early.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKLYN Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD, WHERE ALL THE luxury of a first class hotel can be obtained, together with the comfort of a farm house. A few more families and single persons can be accommodated, at moderate prices. House new, rooms large and airy, use of horses and carriages, boats, &c. Apply to JOHN REEBER, Metropolitan Hotel, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

BOARD IN YONKERS.—A LADY OCCUPYING a charming cottage, on high ground near the railroad depôt, and having no other boarders, can accommodate a small family during Summer and Fall. A stable is attached to the house, the rooms are airy, and table and attendance all that can be desired. Inquire for, at the depôt, or address, Mrs. WATTS, Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., now open for the reception of visitors. Terms, $8 per week. Children and nurses half price.
JOSEPH D. WARDELL, Proprietor.
Stage lines connecting with the various routes for and from New-York and Philadelphia leave daily.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York. Buildings and grounds pleasant, commanding one of the finest views in the world. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK.

BEST COUNTRY BOARD.—NEAR NEW HAMBURG.—Rooms elegant, scenery beautiful, accessible: best living and fruits. Reasonable. Circulars, particulars, &c., No. 25 Amity, and COCKROFT'S, No. 13 Exchange.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO IRON FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS.
FOR SALE.
An interest in an old established and successful engine, saw-mill and machine factory. See "Rare Chance" in *Journal of Commerce*. Apply to
A. THOMPSON, No 74 Broadway, first floor.

WANTED—A SMALL STEAM FERRY BOAT, not over 18 inches draft, can find employment on the Connecticut River from September until the river is closed by ice, and again on the opening of navigation in the Spring. Address letters to JOHN P. MOORE & SON, No. 204 Broadway, New York, giving full description of boat, age, draft, power of engine and terms for use or sale.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE &c.—Wanted in exchange for $15,000 or $20,000 worth of the choicest lands in Illinois and Iowa. Address for particulars, REAL ESTATE, Box No. 3,279 Post Office. All communications confidential.

STEAMBOATS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE TWO steamboats, in good order, not over 6 years old, draught not over 3 feet. Apply, or address, with full particulars, to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT STAND IN Washington Market, cheap for cash, if applied for soon. For particulars, inquire of the owner, No. 121 Forsyth-st.

COPARTNERSHIP OFFERED TO A first class business man with some capital, in a well-established wholesale business in this City. Address, real name, Box No. 4,040 Post Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of TAPPAN & McKILLOP is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by JOHN McKILLOP, at No. 5 Beekman-st., who is authorized to use the name of the firm for that purpose.
FRANCIS W. TAPPAN.
JOHN McKILLOP.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, of which the terms are as follows:—

First—The name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is McKILLOP & WOOD.

Second—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the conducting the business of a Commercial Agency.

Third—The names of the general partners interested therein are JOHN McKILLOP, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, in said State of New-York; DAVID WOOD, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York. The name of the special partner interested therein is FRANCIS W. TAPPAN, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, aforesaid.

Fourth—The amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is the sum of $50,000 in cash.

Fifth—The partnership shall commence on the first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, and terminate on the thirtieth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

JOHN McKILLOP.
DAVID WOOD.
FRANCIS W. TAPPAN.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE FIRM OF MORSE & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. A. W. MORSE will sign for the firm in liquidation.
A. W. MORSE.
W. P. TALBOYS.
No. 41 WILLIAM-ST., New-York, Aug. 3, 1858.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of MORSE & CO., for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, domestic and foreign exchange, and commercial paper.
EDWARD WOLFF.
A. W. MORSE.
No. 41 WILLIAM-ST., New-York, Aug 7, 1858.

INSTRUCTION

THE MISSES PALACHE
Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 183 Fitzroy-place, West 28th-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 55 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Madame NAPOLEON, a pupil of the Imperial School of St. Denis, France, formerly teacher of French, Italian, &c., at the institute of Mrs Phelps and Mr. Streeter, Baltimore has the honor to inform the public and the patrons of her school that her classes will be resumed on Sept. 6. Mme. NAPOLEON is assisted by the most competent teachers of English. The success which she has obtained by her method of imparting foreign languages leads her to hope that she may enjoy a continuance of the public favor. The French language is taught in such a manner as not to interfere in the least with the English branches. It has been proved by experience that her scholars have made as much progress in the English studies as those of any other school; and within one year they could speak the French language fluently. Mme. NAPOLEON has permission to refer to Mme. Canda, directress of one of the first institutions in the United States.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y. A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1. This institution is delightfully located in one of the healthiest parts of the State, and surrounded by extensive and well shaded grounds. Competent teachers are employed in each department. The school is also supplied with extensive apparatus for lectures in chemistry, &c., and being under the direction of trustees the building is rented so low that the terms can be afforded at very moderate rates. The village is very retired. 44 miles from New-York City, accessible via Harlem Railroad. Terms from $180 to $200 per year, according to age, &c. For circulars, apply to Mr. JAS. BATES, No. 60 Wall-st.; ROBT. CARTER & BROS., No. 530 Broadway; Mr. ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway, or address the Principal, ROBERT BOLTON.

FAMILY SCHOOL AT WOODLAWN.—A few more pupils can be accommodated in this delightful and retired institution. Young ladies will receive the care and comforts of home, with a thorough education in the various branches of English, music, French, drawing, singing, &c. Riding on horseback without extra charge. The scholastic year will commence on the 2d Monday in September. Address Mrs. WM. A. BULL, Wilton, Fairfield County, Conn.

REFERENCES.
Rt. Rev. Samuel Bowman, As. Bishop of Penn., Penn.
Rev. L. B. Stimson, Wilton.
Hon Chas. Marvin, Wilton.
Chas. Cannon, Esq., Wilton.
Rev. T. S. Bradley, Norwalk.
Rev. G. D. Miles, Wilkesbarre.
Hon. J. N. Conyngham. "
Hon. A. Wakeman, N. York.
Rev. Jno. S. Stone, D. D., Brookline.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th st. Mesdames CHEGARAY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CHEGARAY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young gentlemen, near Westchester, N. Y. Mr. JOHN ROSENBERG, Trinity College, Cambridge, receives into his family a limited number of boys, whom he prepares either for college or the counting-house. Strict attention paid to mind and manners. Circulars and information may be had from E. Haight, Esq., at the Bank of Commonwealth between 1 and 3. References may also be made to Wm. Watson, Esq., Park-place; J. S. Petrie, Esq., ditto; J. Morrison, Esq., Manhattan Bank; the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Westchester, &c.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—TWO BOYS, from 8 to 14 years old can receive the entire supervision of an experienced Teacher, by calling on or addressing TEACHER, at No. 84 Willoughby st., Brooklyn. Also—one or two young Misses can enjoy the kind care of an accomplished Instructress, by applying as above. Terms, in either case, being $250 per year. Washing and music being extra.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The duties of this school will be resumed on the 6th September, the close of the Summer vacation. This institution is reached by the New York and New Haven Railroad, ¾ of an hour from the City, ½ mile south of the depôt. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUITION of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC, &C—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New-York, and offers great facilities to gentlemen or boys wishing private instruction to prepare them practically, in a short time, for any kind of business. August terms from $10 to $25 for the full course.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English school will open on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street. Circulars may be had from Lockwood Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

MME. ASCHIMANN'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 196 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J. Girls from 8 to 12 years old will receive maternal care, and the Elementary Principles of a good education. Annual session begins Sept. 7.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies. No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., reopens on the 16th of September.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF MISS SPALDING'S Day and Boarding School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 14. A prompt attendance at opening is requested.

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 21st-st., will open after the Summer vacation, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. GIBSON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 38 Union-square, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 22 West 22d st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September. Terms moderate, instruction thorough. 81 East 16th-st.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—TO ENGAGE FOR THE ENSUING year, a young gentleman, unmarried, as teacher, to go South. The applicant must be American, thoroughly versed in the mathematics and the modern languages; also, a member of some Church. Apply in person, and with references, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., and 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 184 Fulton st., New-York.

TO PRINCIPALS OF FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOLS—A young lady, experienced in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation to teach the English branches and instrumental music, for which board and instruction in French would be considered a sufficient remuneration. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE wishes a situation in a school, in New-York or its vicinity, as a teacher of the English branches. The highest recommendations given. Call at or address No. 47 West 32d-st., New York.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:
HUGH LAING,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
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METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET,
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank,) New-York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams, may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO. S. DOUGHTY, President, ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President. J. N. KEELER, Secretary.

FURNITURE

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE.
SUITES FROM $25 UPWARD.
J. B. PRESDEE, Manufacturer, No. 634 Broadway.
Goods carefully packed to go out of the City.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 338 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN with excellent references, as coachman or groom; understands plain gardening and the care of cattle in general, and fowls; is willing to make himself generally useful; can milk; will be found a truly trustworthy and competent farm hand; is a careful driver. Will take moderate wages. Distance or location no object. Address M. L., Box No. 116, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by one who understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; would make himself generally useful; has no objection to City or country. Can be seen for two days by addressing J. M., COACHMAN, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A COACHMAN OR porter by a respectable man who understands the care and management of horses, knows how to milk cows, and can work in a garden or farm and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address L. M., Box No. 174, *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober man; is a good, careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference for the last two years. Address J., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN boy, where he can make his own living; country preferred. Address, or call, at No. 94 Degraw-st., between Van Brunt and Columbia sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GARDENER a place. He refers, by permission, to JOSEPH MORRISON No. 43 New st. Address P. M., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

AN APOTHECARY OF LONG EXPERIENCE, and with first rate reference, wishes to engage in a situation in some part of Canada or any of the New-England States. Address, for this month, MEDICUS, No. 127 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPERIENCED and well informed girl, as chambermaid and waitress or child's nurse; will be found thoroughly efficient in her duties; a girl of good manners, kind and obliging disposition, very fond and attentive to children, and for sake of a steady home, will go for moderate wages. Inquire for WAITER, at Manning's, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL, WELL RECOMMENDED English girl, a situation; understands all kinds of housework, has been accustomed to work hard in good situations in England and in this country; washes and irons in the best style; is not one of those girls who change their places for a trifle. Inquire for MARIA, at Manning's, No 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, a situation, as cook and laundress; has always lived in good families, from whom she can have the best references; understands her business and attends to it, and will be found an acquisition in any family requiring a good, faithful servant. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook in a private family; one who understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing if required; City reference given for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Call at No. 7 5th-st., near the Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; understands washing and ironing perfectly; can give the best of references from her last place. Call at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress or regular chambermaid; does up shirts in a magnificent style; wages $7 a month; excellent City reference. Also, a cook, who thoroughly understands cooking, washing and ironing in style; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waiter, or will assist in washing and ironing, the best of City references from their last places; can be seen at No. 224 14th-st., near 1st-av., room No. 11; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a competent dressmaker; perfectly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing and all kinds of family sewing; would go by the week or month; has no objection to travel; satisfactory reference can be given. Apply at No. 126 8th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American single Protestant young man, as coachman and to work in a garden, or would make himself generally useful in City or country. Has the best of City references. Apply for 3 days at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant young woman, a situation; she is a first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; is willing and obliging; would have no objection to go to the country, and has the best of references. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION in a small private family; is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply No. 6 West-31st-st., near 5th-av.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK IN A private family, by a woman who has the best of reference from her last place. She is an excellent baker, and has no objection to assist in washing and ironing if required. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, 3d back room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS, employment by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; also dressmaking or boys' clothes. Can be well recommended by her employers. Address 249 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH LADY, A situation to do general housework in a small family; willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 249 25th st., between 9th and 10th avs., in the back basement, for three or four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, in a gentleman's family; is a good cook and baker; good washer and ironer; best City and country references. Apply, for two days, at No. 428 4th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT ENGLISH GIRL, a situation either as chambermaid, waitress or nurse and neat sewer; is fully qualified to fill either situation; has the best of reference; likes the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a private family as chambermaid or child's nurse; is a good plain sewer and has good City references. Apply at the corner of Hoyt and Baltic sts., over the bakery.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND well recommended girl, a situation as general houseworker; is a beautiful washer and ironer; has four and a half years recommendation. Apply, for two days, at No. 93 East 32d st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy, and very respectable Protestant girl for general housework; will be found efficient, prudent, economical in her duties. Apply at Hendrickson's office, No. 164 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG LADY, who speaks German, English and French, can do all kinds of embroidery, cut and fit, desires a situation as seamstress in a respectable family. Call at No. 41 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED widow, a native of the West Indies, to take care of an infant, and is willing to make herself useful. No objection to the country. No. 242 7th av., corner 26th-st.

WASHING.—GENTLEMEN'S WASHING DONE up in the best manner and at short notice; shirts and collars done equal to new. Call at No 534 Broadway, Room No. 18.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A NURSE, BY AN AMERICAN FAMILY, an intelligent Protestant woman who can read and write, to take charge of two children, one about 3 years of age and the other about a year old. She would be assisted occasionally in the charge of them. One who is desirous of seeking a permanent home preferred. Address Box No. 2,624 New-York Post Office, with name and references.

WANTED—A LAD OF BETWEEN 15 AND 16 years of age, to assist in a store, also to go of errands; must be an American and of unblemished character, and must live with his parents. None others need call. Apply at 447 Broome-st., one door from Broadway.

WANTED—A PLAIN COOK AND GOOD WASHER and ironer. Must have satisfactory references. Wages $6 per month. Apply to N. CLARK, No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th st., in store.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK AND GOOD washer and ironer, in a large family. Wages $7 per month. Apply west side of Washington-av., 4th door north of Gates-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A FANCY STORE, A SMART young lady to attend, who is of domestic habits, to live with the family. Apply to SIDNEY FANNING, No. 258 6th av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL. A GOOD washer and ironer. Apply at No. 25 Nassau st., Room No. 1, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

SERVANTS OF THE FIRST CLASS, IN great abundance and of several nations, including German and French, may be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., where the business of an intelligence office is conducted on a new plan. Foreign languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS to please notice, that smart English, American, Scotch, German, Protestant and others, of a superior class, experienced and with good reference, are to be obtained at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 360 6th-av., near 23d-st. A lady in attendance.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway; also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the branch office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

COAL.

COAL $4 50.—FAMILIES LAYING IN THEIR supply can have the best quality of stove, range, grate, and furnace coal, screened from under cover, at $4 50 per ton, delivered from yards corner King and Greenwich No. 63 Canal-st., near Allen, and No. 137 Duane-st., and 46th-st., near 11th-av.
MATTHEW CLINTON.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WEITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Aug. 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange—

$15,000 Iowa County (Wis.) 8 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
2,000 Chicago, St Paul & Fond du Lac R.R. 1st mtg. Bds.
6,000 Racine & Miss. R. R. 1st mtg. 8 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
6,000 Cleveland & Toledo R. R. 7 ⅌ cent. Income Bonds.
18 000 Terre Haute & Alton R. R. 10 ⅌ ct. Bonds.
1,300 Sacramento City 10 ⅌ cent. Bonds due in 1875.
5,000 Mineral Point R. R. 2nd mtg. 8 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
6,000 Cumberland Coal & Iron Co. 1st mtg. 6 ⅌ cent. Bds.
10,500 Northern Ind. R. R. (Goshen branch) 1st mtg. Bds.
1,000 Lee County (Iowa) 8 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
2,000 Marietta & Cincinnati R.R. 7 ⅌ cent. Income Bds.
6,000 Miss. Central & Tennessee R.R. 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
4 000 Milwaukee & Horicon R.R. 1st mtg. 8 ⅌ cent. Bds.
600 New-York Mutual Ins Scrip of 1853.
1,000 Great Western Marine Ins Scrip of 1858.

50 shares Bank of New-York	$100 each
5 shares Mechanics' Banking Association	25 each
50 shares Irving Bank	50 each
16 shares St. Nicholas Bank	100 each
20 shares Washington Fire Ins Co	50 each
24 shares Empire City Fire Ins Co	100 each
10 shares Mercantile Fire Ins Co	50 each
17 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co	25 each
10 shares Home Fire Ins Co	100 each
37 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co	40 each
20 shares New-Amsterdam Fire Ins. Co	25 each
20 shares People's Ins. Co	50 each
15 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co	100 each
40 shares Fulton Ins. Co	25 each
40 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co	25 each
20 shares Relief Fire Ins. Co	50 each
23 shares National Fire Ins Co	37½ each
8 shares Republic Fire Ins Co	100 each
8 shares Excelsior Fire Ins Co	50 each
14 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Ins. Co	25 each
10 shares New-World Fire Ins. Co	50 each
15 shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co	50 each
30 shares Exchange Fire Ins Co	30 each
5 shares Gebhard Fire Ins. Co	100 each
10 shares Etna Fire Ins. Co	50 each
30 shares Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co	40 each
10 shares Resolute Fire Ins Co	100 each
12 shares Second Avenue R R	100 each
50 shares New-Jersey Zinc Co	12½ each
10 shares United States Express Co	100 each
40 shares New-York & Savannah Steamship Co	100 each

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on TUESDAY, Aug. 19. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; also, special sales on any other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of securities constantly on hand at private sale. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—PEREMPTORY SALE of Valuable Property at Saratoga Springs, consisting of a House and Cottage sites.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 24, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs, the property known as Cottage Grove, consisting of a two-story and basement English cottage house, built of brick and well arranged, and supplied with water in second story, and 11 lots of land situated on Regent-st., Park place and Cottage place.

The above property is situated about 100 yards east of Congress Spring Park, within two minutes' walk of the principal hotels, and offers superior inducements to those wishing to erect Summer residences in one of the most desirable groves in Saratoga. The ground is high and the view extensive. 50 per cent. may remain on mortgage. For maps, plans, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No 35 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 138 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on THURSDAY, Aug. 19, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable new three story high basement brick house and lot No. 138 East 27th st., containing all the modern improvements and in perfect order. $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage, and possession within 30 days. The property will positively be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder, unless previously sold at private sale. For cards of admission to see the premises and full particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD, ON MONDAY, Aug 16 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 230 8th-av., corner 23d st., New-York, a large assortment of Merchandise, consisting of house furnishing goods, stoves, willow and hardware, Britannia, silver-plated and tin ware, tools and machines used in manufacturing sheet iron, copper and tin ware, and all the stock in trade of the late John Gregory deceased. The sale will be continued on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, the 18th and 20th inst. The store and three first class houses to let in 22d and 23d sts. SARAH GREGORY, Executrix. CYRENUS BLOODGOOD, Acting Executor.

THEODORE GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—T. GOULDSMITH will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Aug. 16, all the furniture in the private residence No 68 West 26th st., near 6th-av., consisting of suites of parlor furniture, covered in brocade and velvet, 7 octave rosewood piano forte, pearl inlaid and solid pearl keys, etageres, centre and side tables, mirrors, paintings, vases, carpets, &c.; dining-room extension table, buffet arm chairs &c. dinner and tea sets, cutlery, fine cut glass ware, silver plated castors, forks, spoons, &c.; bedrooms: rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes sofas, rockers, chairs, mirrors, carpets, clocks, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

C. W. HOUGHTON & Co., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, AUG. 16, AT 3 o'clock, on the premises at Far Rockaway, L. I., 80 to 100 country seats. Reference to S. B. B. Norton, on the farm. Maps can be seen at the auctioneer's, No. 16 Wall st., New-York, or at JOHN L. NOSTRAND'S, Surveyor, corner Bushwick and Myrtle avs., Plank road, East Brooklyn.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

WE CALL THE SPECIAL ATTENTION of our housekeeping readers to the large sale of rich and costly household furniture, being the entire contents of the large four-story residence in West 14th st., near 9th av., to be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, Aug. 17, at 10½ o'clock, by J. W. PORTER. The whole is of superior quality, and cost upward of $8,000. For particulars see *Herald*. Sale positive.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

J. L. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND PEREMPTORY sale of China, Glass and Crockery, on TUESDAY, August 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 284 Pearl-st., without reserve.—By BARTLETT & COWEN, a large stock just opened, and must be sold for cash. City and Country Dealers will do well to attend.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HARDWARE AT AUCTION.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at their salesroom, No 158 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Aug. 17, at 10 o'clock, a large assorted stock of new shelf and heavy hardware, in lots to suit the country jobbing trade.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—A farm belonging to G B. HAMMOND, M. D., containing about 75 acres, situated three miles east of Tarrytown, near Hall's Hotel, on Wednesday the 18th, at 3 P. M., on the premises. There is a new dwelling-house and barn thereon. The farm is well watered, having fine springs of water near the house, fine meadows orchard, woodland, &c. Two thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE SIXTH WARD.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction at the Merchants' Exchange on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, the valuable property No. 15 Mott-st., near Chatham. Terms at sale.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, August 6th, 1858.

TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the twentieth day of August instant, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the twentieth day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Monday, the 23d day of August instant. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1858. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend, payable to the stockholders, on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be paid to the shareholders on demand, after 15th inst., at the office of CAMMANN & CO., No 56 Wall-st. By order. B. WILSON, Treasurer. NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1858.

ST. NICHOLAS INS. CO, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., Aug. 4, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. payable on and after the 16th of August, until which time the transfer books will be closed. WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after Aug. 10, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d to the 10th instant, inclusive. By order. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board. S R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed to that day. C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—TWO LARGE STRONG CART HORSES well calculated for heavy work. Also, a first-rate cart and harness. Inquire at No. 37 East 33d-st., of F. OPPERMAN.

MULES FOR SALE.—FOUR MULES, ONE pair large and one pair smaller, all in good condition. Inquire of F. & J. E. HEALTH, No. 12½ Chambers st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST JULY, 1858.

Assets May 1st, 1858		$4 539,175 17
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
For Premium and Policy fees	$262,460 47	
For Interest	146,169 47	
For Annuities	2,000 00—	410.62994
Total		$4,949,805 11
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
Paid Surrendered Policies and Additions	$21,519 27	
Paid Claims by Death and additions to same	97,743 00	
Paid Reduction of Premiums	468 33	
Paid Annuities	1,161 79	
Paid Commissions	11,428 21	
Paid Expenses, to wit: Exchange, Postage, Taxes, Advertising, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c	22,732 85—	155,063 45
Cash Assets, Aug. 1, 1858		$4,794,751 66
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$223 533 77	
Bond and Mortgage	4,552,967 05	
Fire Insurance	297 29	
Due from Agents and reported	17,953 64—	4,794,751 66

All estimated Assets are omitted.

CLAIMS NOT MATURED, $39,500

Amount at risk May 1, 1858		$31,246,069 00
Issued since		1,480,950 00
Total		$32,727 019 00
Deduct Forfeited, Canceled, Surrendered, Expired and Dead		1,037,900 00
Amount at risk Aug. 1, 1858		$31,689,119 00
Number of Policies in force May 1, 1858		10,627
Issued since		500
Total		11,127
Deduct Forfeited, Canceled, Surrendered, Expired and Dead		359
Policies in force Aug. 1, 1858		10 768
Of which are for life	9,935	
Seven years	496	
Short terms	137	
Endowments	200—	10,768

I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE, WM J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY, SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY, SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE, JOHN M. STUART,
ROBERT H. McCURDY, HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS, LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE, GEORGE S COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT, CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
W. E. DODGE, CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK, WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT, EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN, WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER, LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
A. W. BRADFORD, W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON, GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT. *Actuary*—SHEPPARD HOMANS,
Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
General Agent—HENRY H. HYDE.

COLLECTIONS.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 68 Wall st.,

Are prepared to make collections on all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canadas, at the usual rates, with prompt returns.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL-st., (Phoenix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS.—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 45 Wall st., Phoenix Bank Building.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London.
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

JOHN MUNROE & CO,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France, Belgium, Italy,
Great Britain, Spain, Germany,
Ireland, Portugal, Russia,
Holland, Switzerland, Sweden.
ALSO, ON
Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria,
Beyrout, Jerusalem, Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

STATE AND OTHER DESIRABLE STOCKS.

$100,000 New-York State 5s, due 1868. Interest payable quarterly in New-York.

$50,000 Ohio State 6s, due 1861. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York.

$40,000 North Carolina State 6s, due 1868. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York.

$40,000 Hamilton County (Ohio) 8 per cent bonds, having five years to run. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York.

Hamilton County embraces the City of Cincinnati, and owns $1,000,000 of real estate, and has a taxable basis of $121,000,000. The entire indebtedness of the county is less than $258,000. These bonds are more desirable than State securities, being just as safe and bearing a higher interest. Also,

$15,000 St. Paul (Minnesota) City 12 per cent. bonds. Interest payable semi annually in New-York, at the Metropolitan Bank—issued for city improvement purposes.

For sale, in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, corner Wall-st. and Broadway.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners. GEO. SMITH & CO., Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

MAXWELL & DART
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS.
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

Stocks bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Loans and business paper negotiated, and advances made on securities.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED TO NO. 32 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No 18 Exchange-place.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

MORSE & CO , BANKERS,

And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall-st., and No. 41 William-st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on sound salable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. VON BAUR & Co., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Co., due on the 15th August, 1858, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange place.

$30,000.—CITY OF JOLIET (ILL) BONDS FOR SALE.—These Bonds bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in this City. The debt of the City does not exceed $40,000 issued to the Gas Company. Apply to E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 53 Wall-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau st., up stairs.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates, or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, room No. 25.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt st., up stairs.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman leaves New York Wed'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 11.
PERSIA, Judkins leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'ay, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sept 11	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 29
VANDERBILT, Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY.....Oct 13

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Havre and Southampton for New-York
ARIEL.....Sept. 4	Oct 2.	Oct. 6.
NORTH'N LIGHT.. Oct. 2	Oct 30	Nov. 3.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30. Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This line is composed of powerful paddle-wheel steamships, of which the INDIAN EMPIRE, the PRINCE ALBERT and the AMERICAN EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others on the line about every two weeks) will be the PRINCE ALBERT, SATURDAY, Aug. 21 direct for Galway.

Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class, $90; second class, $50; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

STEAM FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE first-class screw-steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will be dispatched from New-York for Liverpool direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25.

The first-class state-rooms and dining-room for Cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience of baths, closets &c.

Rate of passage $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.

Third-class passengers will be taken at $30 each, and provided with a liberal supply of good and well-cooked provisions, and ample accommodations.

Freights will be taken at the current rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply to RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front-st.

For third-class passage apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Sept. 18.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12. noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, ———, ———, at 12. noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No 17 Broadway.

GALWAY AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.—The new powerful and fast steamship PRINCE ALBERT, WATERS, commander, will be dispatched, positively on Saturday, August 21. 1st class, $90; 2d class, $50; 3d class, $30, including free tickets from Galway to any of the principal cities of the United States. For passage or other particulars apply on board, Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Charlton-st., or to TAPSCOTT & Co., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport.

N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA— FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 18th instant. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the PERSIA from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. to convey passengers and luggage on board. The ARABIA will sail 1st of September. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN, GRAY, Master, from Liverpool, is discharging under general order, at Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st. Consignees will please send their permits on board, and attend to the receipt of their goods. All goods left on the dock will be stored at their expense. RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front-st.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER DIRECT.

THE CALIFORNIA, NEW-YORK AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Have purchased the steamships HERMANN and WASHINGTON, formerly of the Southampton and Bremen Line. These ships were constructed, under Government inspection, of the best material, (live oak frames,) and are in all respects well known as the most safe and comfortable steamships out of the port of New-York.

The Company's steamship HERMANN, Captain EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on the 21st August, inst., from Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., New-York, for San Francisco and Fraser's River, touching at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. Only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made. The accommodations of this steamer are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 323 Greenwich-st., New-York, HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Boston, Providence, Portland Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans papers please copy twice each week for three weeks.

FOR FRASER RIVER AND THE NEW GOLD MINES.

The splendid A 1 clipper
VICKERY

will be despatched for Port Townsend in a few days; having splendid accommodation for passengers, and being a very fast vessel, will make a very quick passage.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN

First saloon cabin	$150
Second saloon cabin	125

For freight and further particulars, inquire on board, pier No. 6 North River, or to L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st. New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on THURSDAY, Aug. 19, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 4, N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets will apply before 3 o'clock P. M. on the day of departure. For freight or passage, apply to SAML L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—REDUCTION OF PASSAGE.—CABIN $20—DECK $6.—FREIGHT 6 CENTS PER FOOT.—The steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 19, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA succeeds on Saturday, Aug 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg, and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage to Savannah, $15. Through tickets to Macon, $21; Montgomery, $26; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Mobile, $35; New-Orleans, $39. Freight 6 cents per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA, Capt. L. H LAYFIELD, will leave Pier No. 12 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15. Insurance, ½ per cent., effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE PERSIA— Another case of beautiful Paris-made Traveling and Shopping Bags for Ladies. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:10 A. M Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at al stations.
6:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858. }

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to......$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to......6 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to......5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 26, 1858, Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10.25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:15 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVES South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:

For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.

For River Head, daily, at 3:30 P. M.; express to Jerusalem.

Sunday Milk Trains leave South Ferry for Greenport at 9 A. M., arriving at 2 P. M.; returning, leave Greenport at 4 P. M; reach Brooklyn at 9 P. M.

For other trains, see *Express*, *Evening Post*, Brooklyn papers and large bills.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c, and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., making all the stops.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and *via* St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route *via* Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

STEAM TO RIO JANEIRO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, on her route to California and Fraser's River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports, for which early application must be made. Her accommodations are unsurpassed.

Apply at the office, No 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane. HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

STEAM TO VALPARAISO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, touching at Rio Janeiro on her voyage to California and the Fraser River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports.

Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st. corner of Duane. HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

FOR THE EAST.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.

The HARLEM AND NEW YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.
Leave

Harlem.	Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.
FARE 8 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to within two piers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages to and from the 10th-st. landing.

GRAND MASONIC UNION.—PIC-NIC AND EXCURSION TO ST. RONAN'S WELL, FLUSHING, ON WEDNESDAY AUG. 18.—The splendid steamboat *Washington* and two double decked barges are chartered for the occasion. A celebrated cotillion band will accompany the excursion. The excursion will leave foot of 22d-st., N. R., at 7 A. M.; Spring st., 7½; Pier No 4, at 8; Catharine st., at 8½; and 10th st., E R., at 9 o'clock. Tickets at the landings on the morning of the excursion. See *Dispatch*, Aug. 14.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2.15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

DAILY EXCURSIONS—TO NORWALK, FARE 25 CENTS.—Landing at City Island, David's Island and New-Rochelle, fare 20 cents; Rocky Neck, 25 cents. The steamer CATILINE, EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, (Sundays expected,) from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29 East River.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMERS MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges, for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 200 Chambers st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City cured Hams	11¾c. to 12½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9¾c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7¼c. to 7½c.
Smoked City cured Shoulders	8¼c. to 8¾c.
Smoked Beef	11¾c. to 1 c.
Smoked Bacon	10¾c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats ¼c. per lb. extra.

Mess Pork and Dutchess County Mess, $17 to $17 50.

Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c.

N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this Specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., adopts this method of informing citizens and strangers that he has for the last twenty-seven years confined his treatment solely to the cure of syphilitic, mercurial and other diseases of a private character. Although it is considered by a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery for one of its legitimate members to advertise, still the great advantage the unfortunate victims of so fearful a malady derive from a regularly educated physician devoting his attention to this particular branch of the profession must be apparent. It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. C., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation. STRICTURE.—Dr. C. has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from two to three weeks. Constitutional debility, brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured.

Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and the College of Surgeons, London, and the only graduate of either of the above institutions practising in his specialty in the City. N. B.—See his diplomas, in his office, with the signatures of the Professors inscribed thereon, a sure guarantee against deception.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent, of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE a specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the ANTIDOTE is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price, $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by CALLENDER & CO., 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia; REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston; W. L. JENISON, Albany.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.

DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms, but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHEA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*

No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing these diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations is $1. Sold and mailed also by J. W. JUDD, No 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases and abuses of the sexual system. Offices, No. 54 Bleecker st., corner Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway.

Patients applying in the earliest stage of disease will be surprised at their immediate and convenient cure; but especially in chronic cases, as Stricture, Gleet, Emissions, Impotence, and cases that have been thought incurable, his services are most appreciated.

DR. WARD—NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the most perfect cures of private diseases. Dr Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, sole reliance for permanent cure. Hundreds fail of cure by not applying first to Dr. WARD. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway corner Broome st., perfectly private. Attendance till ten o'clock P. M. Afflicted, call without delay. No charge for consultation.

500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug-store No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st; also at No. 10 Astor House, and No. 107 Broadway, No. 100 Fulton-st. cor of William.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES incident to females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS, author of "The Female's Friend in Need." The Ladies' Private Circular and Marriage Calendar sent per letter free except double postage. Address Dr. DUBOIS, No. 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST HUMBUG OF THE AGE! to see an entire family, and sometimes a whole neighborhood, all suffering, half sick, half dead, with Fever and Ague, when the OLIVE FEVER AND AGUE PILLS are warranted to cure in one week. Depôt No. 50 Cortlandt-st., up stairs. Price $1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LEASE OF THE NORTH BATTERY AND PIER FOOT OF HUBERT-STREET FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that "The North Battery" and Pier foot of Hubert-st., (at present occupied by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.,) will be leased on bids, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1859. The lessees will be required to make all necessary repairs to the premises, and to keep the same in repair during the term of their lease, at their own expense.

The lease will contain the usual covenants and conditions.

The terms and conditions will be made known at the time of sale, and may be learned on application at the Comptroller's office, No. 5 Hall of Records.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor;
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller;
GEORGE G. BARNARD, Recorder;
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain;
THOMAS McSPEDON, Ch. of Fin. Com. Bd. of Aid.;
HENRY ARCULARIUS, Ch. of Fin. Com. Bd. of Coun.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858. }

COMMUTERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED in regular or frequent travel on the New-York and New Haven Railroad, and all those in favor of the use of steam to 32d-st., as at present, are requested to meet at the large room of the Company's building, on the corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st. on THURSDAY, 19th inst., at 3 P. M. to take into consideration what measures, if any, are necessary to be taken, in view of the efforts now being made to prevent the use of steam below 42nd-st. Viewing this effort but the beginning of a system of opposition which, if successful, may be renewed from time to time to stop the use of steam at some point further up town, and finally at Harlem.—New York, Aug. 10, 1858.

BENJAMIN LODER.
S. K. SATTERLEE.
P. R. KEARNEY.
A. W. THOMPSON.
FREDERICK DE PEYSTER.
FRED G. FORSTER.
W. P. VAN RENSSELAER.
WARREN LELAND.
SEWARD LELAND.
D. M. HUMPHREY.
CHAS. WILLIAMS.
H R SKELDING.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, No. 5 Hall of Records, }
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1858. }

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS WANTING TO PURCHASE STREET MANURE.—It can be obtained in any quantity by applying at the Comptroller's Office, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. PETER MONEGHAN, Superintendent of Market Rent Fees and Sale of Manure.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received until the 23d inst., for furnishing the materials and constructing the Broadway Railroad of Brooklyn, in accordance with the specifications, plans and drawings in the Office of the Company, No. 74 Wall-st., New York.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY—No 66 William, corner Cedar-st. Advices of an important character from the Agents of the Company, at their islands, in the Pacific Ocean, having been received, the Stockholders are invited to call and examine the same. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, corner of Elm and Grand sts., New York, Aug. 13, 1858.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery, and other articles required for the use of said Schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of September, 1858. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT, }
DANIEL SLOTE, }
OLIVER H. LEE, } Committee.
TERRENCE FARLEY, }
GEORGE WHITE, }

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN C. CHEESMAN, General Guardian of Matilda Peirce and Allan Peirce, and STEPHEN T. WYGANT, General Guardian of Grace Wygant, (formerly Grace Peirce,) against DANIEL TOWNSEND, JOHN LANE, SETH C. KEYES and AMELIA R., his wife, James De Gray, Henry E. Quinan, William Moultrie, Thomas Palmer, Frederick T. Peet, John P. Wakeman, John A. Davenport, Charles G. Till, —— Rodgers, and John C. Cheesman, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt and John A. Collier, Trustees of Caroline L. Stokes, under the will of Stephen B. Munn, deceased; John H. Mortimer, John T. Walton, Morton Mortimer and Charles Debost.—To Seth C. Keyes, one of the defendants in this action—Sir: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, rooms Nos. 23 and 24 Bank of Commerce Building northwest corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1858. JOHN FOWLER, JR., Attorney for Plaintiffs, Rooms Nos 23 and 24 Bank of Commerce Building, northwest corner Nassau and Cedar streets, New-York.

The original complaint in this action was duly filed with the Clerk of this Court at his office in the City Hall, City of New-York, July 10, 1858.

jy19-1awl6wM* JOHN FOWLER, JR., Attorney for Plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES A. CLINTON, plaintiff, against SANFORD H. KARNER and MARY his wife, (who for the purposes of this action is sued in the name of Mary, the plaintiff being ignorant of her correct name,) defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of July, 1858, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office No. 61 William st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 10, 1858. A. D. DITMARS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

au2-1aw6wM*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MAURICE WHITE against MARY ANN WHITE.—Summons for relief—(Com not ser.) To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 347 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York July 24, 1858.

L. A. LOCKWOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

jy26-1aw6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. SHEPPARD, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of Ann E. Sheppard, No 171 Amity-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated July 16, 1858.

ANN E. SHEPPARD, }
WILLIAM P. SHEPPARD, } Administrators.
EDMUND G. SHEPPARD, }

jy19-1aw mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN N. WATERS, late of the City of New-York, bank clerk, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of OWEN & BELLOWS, No. 68 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of December next.—Dated, New York, May 29, 1858.

SAMUEL B. WATERS, }
JOSIAH BLACKWELL, } Administrators.

my31-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABEL G. BIRCH, late of Camberwell, Surrey, England, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 45 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next. Dated—New-York, March 13, 1858.

mh15-1aw6mM* DORMAN B. EATON, Administrator.

STEAMBOATS.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.

The regular old-established line
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks Fair Haven and Red Bank, Pleasure Bay,
STEAMERS LAURA AND HIGHLAND LIGHT,

LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Monday, Aug. 16, for Ocean House and Pleasure Bay, 6½ A. M.
Monday, Aug 16, for O. H. and Red Bank, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 17, for O. H. and R. B. 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 17, for P. B. and R. B., 10½ A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 18, for O. H. and R. B., 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 18, for P. B. and R. B., 11½ A. M.

LEAVE RED BANK.

Monday, Aug. 16, from Pleasure Bay, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 17, from Red Bank and Ocean House, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 17, from R. B. and P. B., 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 18, from R. B. and O. H., 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 18, from R. B. and P. B., 2½ P. M.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BOARDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	PLEASURE BAY.
Monday, Aug. 16, 11½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 16, 7½ A. M.
	Tuesday, Aug. 17, 9 A. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch without charge. Kerr's Express by this line.

Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Little Silver and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Monday, Aug. 16.. 5 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 17. 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 17. 1 P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 18. 9 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 18. 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 19. 10 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 19 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 20...11 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 20... 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 21. 5½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug 21. 4½ P. M.	

This boat will stop at Pleasure Bay every morning one half hour later than the time of stopping from Ocean Port. Fare, 25 cents.

OCEAN WAVE—FOR HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch direct, Red Bank, and intermediate landings:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Aug. 16.. 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 16. 12½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 17. 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 17. 1½ P. M.
Wednes'y, Aug. 18. 9 A. M.	Wednes'y, Aug 18. 2 P. M.
Thursday, Aug 19. 10 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 19. 3 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 20...10½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 20.... 3 P. M.
Saturday Aug. 21, 12 M.	

Fare, 25 cents.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON.

The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Jefferson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M., Stony Brook at 9, Northport at 11, East Neck Dock at 11½. Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Murray-st. at 8:45 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock; Spring st at 9¾, 12¾, and 3¾ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE ONLY 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip, East River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New Haven and Hartford Railroads.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, touching at Amos st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND-ST., NEW YORK.
REFERENCES:
Colonel James Wood, Jr. Hon. Henry Chamberlain
J. P. Batchelder, M. D. Rev. George Cooke.
Prof. Wm. Hopkins Rev. George Montgomery.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALLSOPP'S CELEBRATED EAST INDIA Tonic Pale Ale, for sale in three and five gallon kegs, by G. E. MENDUM, No 43 Wall-st. Samples on draught in the finest possible condition.

NEW-YORK CITY.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.—There have been but three arrivals at the Lower Quarantine since Friday. The brig *Ortolan*, from Cienfuegos, the Captain of which reports, July 16, Edwin Barnes, of New-York, second mate, died in the hospital, and has two sick on board.

The brig *Black Hawk*, from Cardenas, all well, sailed in company with brig *Mazatlan*, for New-York, with the captain sick on board.

Schr. *Fred. Howell*, from Cape Hayti, all well on board.

The ship *Columbus*, from New Orleans for Europe, having shipped a new crew and been thoroughly fumigated, was towed to sea yesterday.

Another of the crew of the ship *Sparkling Wave* was brought to the hospital on Sunday. She was from New Orleans for Falmouth. Nothing new from the ship *Pepperell*. She is free of water, and it is said will proceed to sea soon.

The Spanish steam-frigate *Berengulla* came up to the Upper Quarantine Sunday afternoon. She will salute the frigate *Niagara* upon her arrival.

There are now but 26 vessels in the Lower Quarantine, and the number is daily decreasing, the arrivals not being as great as those going to the upper anchorages.

CAMPHENE EXPLOSION.—On Saturday evening, BERTHA EVERETT, a young woman living at the corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Broadway, was very severely burned by the explosion of a camphene lamp while she was filling it the wick being lighted at the time. She was taken to the City Hospital.

Police Intelligence.

ROBBING AN EXPRESS WAGON.—As an express wagon was turning the corner of Liberty and Greenwich streets, Friday, a nimble youth jumped into the rear of the wagon, snatched up a box of claret wine, and, jumping out as quickly as he jumped in, darted off with his booty. The boy did the job so neatly that the driver had no idea of any sudden diminution of his load. Officer King, of the Lower Police Court, happening to witness the performance, started in pursuit of the audacious youth, and soon captured him. The prisoner was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, when he gave his name as James Henderson. He was locked up to answer for his conduct.

ATTEMPTED EXTORTION.—Hiram Horton, a voter in the Fourth Ward, finding his finances at a low ebb, sought to make a change in the tide by writing a note to Mrs. Bride, landlady of the disreputable house No. 338 Water street, announcing that a complaint had been made against her place, and offering, for $100, to quash the complaint and prevent any interference in her business. Mrs. Bride made inquiries about the matter, and, finding that no complaint had been made against her, gave the name and address of Horton to the police, and he was arrested and taken before Justice Connolly, who locked him up to await examination.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF A CHILD.—On Saturday morning Mrs. Ann Buckley was arrested, charged with cruelly beating her niece, a little girl seven years of age, named Rosa Stevens, who was living with her. Officer Walkey, of the Twenty-second Ward, heard the screams of the child as he was passing the house, and immediately arrested the woman. The little girl's back and shoulders were mutilated with the cuts of a strap or stick. Justice KELLY held the woman to answer, and sent the child to the Juvenile Asylum.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—A quantity of wearing apparel and minor jewelry was found, yesterday, at the jewelry store, corner of the Bowery and Houston-street, which was stolen about a month since, from the residence of MRS. SUSAN CROOKS, No. 178 East Seventeenth-street. The property was part of the proceeds of a series of burglaries committed by JOSEPH HARTMAN, for which the latter stands committed.

GRAND LARCENY.—Mary Jones, a colored woman, was arrested on Saturday morning, charged with stealing $96 worth of silk dresses and other wearing apparel, the property of Miss Emma Silverstein of No. 54 Laurens street. The accused confessed the theft and restored a portion of the stolen property. Justice BRENNAN locked her up for trial.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF MURDER.—Last evening an Irish laborer named John Lynch was arrested in the Fifth Ward on suspicion of being the murderer of Barney McDermott, of Rondout, N. Y., whose death was announced a few days since in the TIMES. The prisoner, on being taken to the Lower Police Court, clearly proved an alibi, and was discharged.

THE HOMICIDE IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.—THREE ARRESTS.—Wm. Tillotson, Daniel Crowley and Peter Underhill have been arrested by the Seventeenth Ward Police, charged with being implicated in the homicide of Christian Mathewbacker, reported in Saturday morning's TIMES. The inquest in the case took place on Saturday, and the prisoners were detained to await the result of the investigation.

TWO DISORDERLY HOUSES BROKEN UP IN THE FIFTH WARD.—Capt. Hutchings, with a posse of men, on Friday evening made a descent upon two disorderly houses in his precinct. The proprietors and the girls were arrested and taken to the Station-house, and locked up.

Fires.

IN FIFTY-FIRST-STREET.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock Friday morning, a two-story frame building in Fifty-first street, near Seventh avenue, owned and occupied by PATRICK SMITH, caught fire, and, together with its contents, was entirely consumed. Mr. SMITH gives his loss as $700. No insurance.

From the Journal of Commerce.

PANAMA, New-Granada,
Saturday, July 31, 1858.

To William H. Davidge, Esq., President Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New York City:

MY DEAR SIR: It is with great pleasure that I inform you of the safe arrival at this place of the detachment of United States troops which left New-York on your steamship *St Louis*, on the 21st inst.

Although this information is not rendered necessary from any official position of mine, still, as *nothing* seems to have been omitted which could possibly conduce to the health or comfort of the officers and the enlisted men thus far on their way to Fort Vancouver, I cannot forego expressing to you the gratification it affords me as a private individual to say, that we *all*, (the ladies most especially,) and the officers and soldiers, are under lasting obligations for the labor, forecast, and generosity of yourself and all connected with your Company, to meet, not only our every want, but every wish we could have on the way.

Captain WILLIAM H. HUDSON, the commander of the *St. Louis*, spared no pains to make every one comfortable and happy. His assiduity, whether in taking care of his ship, or in taking care of his passengers, was unremitting. He fulfilled all your encomiums of him, both as an officer and an accomplished gentleman.

In nineteen years of service and no little experience in the transportation of troops, I can say, that I have never seen any body of men belonging to the army moved under contract from one part of the country to another with anything at all to be compared in point of excellence in the shape of transportation with this which you gave to us. I only trust that others whose destiny it may be to follow us, may be so fortunate in this respect as we have been.

There was one point in Captain HUDSON'S solicitude of his charge, that is worthy of the highest praise; and that is, his great care of the health and comfort of *the enlisted men*—a point too often neglected. His arrangements for their bathing, their sleeping and everything pertaining to their table, left nothing to be desired. This is written in great haste, but I trust it will afford you as much pleasure to read it, as it did me to write it.

Very truly, your obedient servant,
JAS. HENRY CARLETON, Brevet Maj. U. S. A.

[Advertisement.]

MESSRS. GOMEZ & MILLS, inventors of the new patent safety-fuse train, respectfully invite the civil and military authorities, members of the Press, and the public generally, to witness an exhibition of their new safety fuse as applied to the firing of cannon, which will take place, by permission of his Honor, the Mayor, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Esq., at the Battery, on Tuesday next, Aug. 17, at 4 P. M. The submarine fuse will be attached to a battery of ten guns, (six-pounders,) which will be instantly and simultaneously fired from a boat in the river some thousand feet from the shore. Cannon will also be repeatedly discharged from various points with lengths of the land train, to illustrate the extreme velocity (second only to electricity) and safety of this new fuse in military operations, &c., while the availability of cannon after having been spiked by an enemy will be demonstrated by using the muzzle instead of the vent hole for the insertion of the fuse. Every accommodation will be afforded for spectators, a force of police will be upon the ground, and the proceedings cannot fail to prove attractive to all interested in inventions and the progress of military and naval science.

[Advertisement.]

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
QUEEN'S MESSAGE.
"Whose are the best Sewing Machines in the United States?"
PRESIDENT'S REPLY.
"WEED'S PATENT,
WHITNEY & LYON, Proprietors.
Salesroom No. 345 Broadway, New-York."

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. R. JOHNSTON and a full dramatic company, appear at this favorite house to-night in a new drama of thrilling interest entitled "Ben Leil the Pirate;" two other dramas will be performed.

[Advertisement.]

CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT promotes superficial evaporation, lends activity to the absorbents, and cleanses the blood; and thus, by the three processes of exhalation, absorbtion and disinfection, cures all sores and eruptions.

Staten Island.

RICHMOND COUNTY STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATES.—The Republicans of Richmond, on the 14th inst., in Convention, appointed SAMUEL L. HOPPING, of Westfield, and JOSEPH EGBERT, of Southfield, as Delegates to the Republican State Convention; and HARMON B. CROPSEY and JOHN C. THOMPSON, as Alternates. They also elected as Congressional Delegates, WILLARD DIVAL and WILLIAM CORBITT, of Northfield; HENRY M. BRELUN, of Southfield, and JOHN G. SWAINE, of Castleton, with power to respectively fill vacancies. CHAS. S. DE FOREST, Chairman Richmond County Republican Convention.

Necessity of Providing Work for the Laboring Classes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a constant subscriber to your paper, I form the opinion that you believe you have a higher duty to perform to your fellow-citizens, as its editors, than to issue it for sale as a mere organ to create every kind of destructive sensation, or as a mere indorser of the existence of daily "Mares Nests," found by the staff of other proprietors of types and printing paper. The very essence of the Napoleon system of Government is for each of its administrative departments to receive the earliest and most accurate reports from public local officers, of the actual condition of the agriculture, commerce, and manufactures of France, so that all the masses dependent thereon for daily income, shall not be thrown into idleness, and therefore discontent, by any sudden spasm, confirmed stagnation, or want of market for the sale or consumption of products of said domestic laborers. It is admitted that, with all this arrangement to prevent large masses of the wages-population from becoming destitute, France, at present is laboring under the afflicting difficulty of not being able to supply employment for a large ratio of her wages and producing class. In the Free States of the United States, this class has been and is left to itself to obtain employment. Since August, 1857, a new era has begun in these United States, and the difficulty of obtaining constant employment goes on increasing, without any of the public authorities of any station appearing to be aware that it is their official duty to supply plans to aid to give useful employment to the wages and producing classes of both sexes. As I desire to be brief, I call your attention to the present condition of this class in the City and environs of the City of New-York, that some preparation should now be commenced for their employment and support next Winter, certain to begin about 4th November next. Working men and women will starve to death upon a rehash of the political speeches, sermons, or editorial advice, "Go to the West," which heretofore has only insulted their destitute condition. Let us estimate the actual condition of say 1,000,000 souls composing the population of the City of New-York, and environs; say that each will require for consumption for twelve months a quantity of food, clothes and shelter of the value of $100 each, together, $100,000,000. It is the duty of the magistrate to see that the 300,000 persons, male and female, I estimate of the destitute wages class, are supplied with labor and employment, to exchange for their yearly consumption of food, clothes and shelter, now costing them not less than $250 each per year, and together $75,000,000. At present it may be estimated that the personal and real estate of this City would convert into $300,000,000, so that four years' suspension of labor of the above number of persons would compel its sale to provide them with the bare necessaries to support life. This estimate is only made to show that it is this description of capitalist who is most interested in employing this intellect, to obtain employment for laborers for the creation of objects of value by the wages and artisan class, before he compels them by neglect to become a permanent tax upon the City estate. Considering the nincompoop parties for many years filling the stations of State and Federal legislators, so far as the wages class is concerned, nothing but starvation is to be expected from such selfish imbeciles of legislators. I trust you will reflect upon the topic of this letter, and invite the practical business men to present plans to employ laborers, with good wages.

Respectfully, C. B.

Rationale of the Atlantic Telegraph.

From Forney's Press, Yesterday.

The number and quality of surmises respecting the Atlantic Telegraph would almost "puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer." The very latest we have heard, evidently originating with one of the four daily newspapers which cannot afford to pay for the news from the Old World, is that, though the communication *with* Europe is complete, there is a hitch as regards the transmission of intelligence *from* abroad. As far as we can learn, and as we wholly believe, this is what RICHARD III. would call "a weak invention of the enemy." Queen VICTORIA'S friendly Message to President BUCHANAN has not yet been transmitted, it is true. We are free to confess that we hope it will not be sent over the line until the entire arrangements are completed. We trust that nothing will be hurriedly accomplished, that after the mutual interchange of congratulation between the ruling Powers of Old England and Young America, the line will be open for the transmission of communications between the commercial, political, social and editorial classes here and abroad. After a single message passes over the line, with Mr. BUCHANAN'S complimentary reply, (and we can easily imagine how complimentary *that* will be,) everybody should have "a clear stage and no favor." We are free to confess that we should not consider it very much of an insult if some patriotic person were to present us with a thousand pounds' share in the Atlantic Telegraph Company. A fortnight ago we should have considered such a gift as worth almost less than nothing. What a surprising difference there is between success and suspense!

Mr. Lewis Bradley, of Orange, Conn., has, for the last three years, assembled all the relatives of his family, in the month of August, at Hine's Grove, where a sumptuous table is spread, history of the past year given, and the number present on each anniversary. In 1855 there were 70 present; in 1856, 112; in 1857, 108; in 1858, 91.

The Board of Trustees of the Iowa University held a meeting, on the 5th instant, to reconsider the action taken in April last, suspending the operation of the Institution for one year, and changing the course of studies by limiting the instruction to be given to the applied sciences etc. The Board at the late meeting reversed its previous action, and restored the classical studies.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 14.

$20,000 Ohio S. 6s '60..101½	10 Bank of Com.......100
17,000 Tenn. 6s '90........92½	10 do..........99⅞
1,000 Virginia 6s........92⅝	13 Bank of N. Am.......106
4,000 do..........92¾	15 Metropolitan Bank.107½
1,000 Mo. State 6s........85⅞	90 Penna. C Co ex d... 95
500 Cal. S. 7s n. b....85	20 Pacific Mail S. Co... 83
1,500 do..........85½	50 do.........s30 83
1,500 Cal. State 7s........87	60 do..........83⅛
3,000 N. C. State 6s....96¼	340 Panama Railroad..113½
2,000 N.Y. State 5s '65.103	5 do..........113
1,000 City 6s '87........102	100 N. Y. Cen. R R.s60 77¼
3,500 Brooklyn City 6s 97	350 do.........opg 77⅝
2,000 E. R.R. 1st M Bs. 99	50 do.......p.&c. 77⅝
1,000 E. R. R. 2d M. Bs. 90	100 do.........b60 77⅝
5,000 Erie R. R. C. Bs.	50 do.........b60 77¼
1871..........b10 30½	200 Erie Railroad......16⅞
3,000 do..........30	10 do..........16⅛
1,000 C. B. & Q. R.R. 8	6 do..........16½
per ct. Bs..........87	700 Reading Railrd s30 48
1,000 do..........87¾	150 Mich. C. R. R...b60 59
2,000 Har. R. R. 1st M. 85	50 do.........s30 58⅞
7,000 H. R.R. 2d M. b30 73½	100 M S.&N. I.R.R.b60 22½
3,000 Hud.R R R 2dM. 88½	100 do..........22¾
5,000 M. C. R. R. 8 ℔c.	100 M. S. & N. I. p. s...b30 44½
1st m.s.f.c.b.....96¼	25 do.........b30 44¾
10,000 Ill. C. R. B...s60 88	830 Ill. Cen. R R.....b3 75
7,000 do..........89	150 Gal. & Chi. R.R.s30 83¾
14,000 LaC.&M.L G. B. 22¾	30 do..........83½
1,000 C.St. P. &F.D L.	100 do..........83¾
G. B.........snwk 21½	150 do..........84
2,000 do.........snw 21¾	150 Cl. & Tol. R.R..b30 34⅝
2,000 Chi.&R.I. B.......95	900 do.........s3 34½
3,000 Han. & St.J R B 60	300 do.........b30 34¾
60 Bank of New York 108	100 Chi. & R.I.R.R.b30 74⅛
24 Mechanics Bank...114	500 do.........b60 74⅞
20 National Bank....108	100 do.........b10 74⅛
600 Brooklyn City R. R. 98	

MONDAY, Aug. 16—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the week past has been moderately active, though in the entries of Goods not equal to the week preceding, or to the corresponding week last season. We hear fair accounts of business from the Dry Goods importers and Domestic Commission dealers, although unusual caution is still shown by the Jobbers in the manner of stocking their warehouses for the Fall trade. They buy frequently and in small bills at a time—feeling their way in regard to the probable demand from the country. This policy is especially shown in buying Domestic Cotton Goods. The entries of Foreign Merchandise for the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $4,856,140, as against $5,745,107 the corresponding week last season. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury amount to $686,899. The payments into the same office on account of the New Loan are $7,771,852, as follows:

Tuesday	$2,963,120	Friday	$1,195,121
Wednesday	1,481,615	Saturday	324,460
Thursday	1,867,536	Total	$7,771,852

The balances, after the ordinary disbursements of the week, stood $12,886,816, as against $5,553,447 at the close of the previous week. The Export of Specie for the week was $440,728, as against $930,470 same week last season. The receipts of Gold from California were $1,531,144, against $1,245,905 the corresponding packet last year. These large movements make an apparent difference against the Bank reserve of $5,242,853. As the previous average stood $35,145,844, the statement to be made up this afternoon is not expected to fall below thirty millions actually in bank, and may, by the average of the week, show $31,500,000. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to $1,046,882, as against $1,211,111 the corresponding week last season.

According to the official Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the seven months of the calendar year, which we published a few days ago, to the 31st July inclusive, the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, (Specie and Bullion excluded) amounted since

Jan. 1, to	$78,475,123
Add two weeks in August	11,450,450
Total to date	$89,925,573
Against same time, 1857	161,536,346
Decrease this year	$71,610,773

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including

Foreign articles reexported, since Jan. 1	$36,763,000
Add two weeks in August	1,981,427
Total to date	$38,744,427
Against same time, 1857	46,338,990
Decrease to date	$7,594,563

The same tables make the Export of Specie

since Jan. 1	$15,161,000
Add two weeks in August	1,176,469
Total to date	16,337,469
Against same time last year	29,215,903
Decrease this year	$12,878,434

The amount of Gold delivered at this port from California, and Gold and Silver received here from abroad since Jan. 1, is:

From California		$22,647,592
Europe, Mexico, &c		1,815,000
Together		$24,462,592
Against 1857:		
From California	$21,029,212	
Europe, &c	5,200,000	$26,229,212
Decrease this year		$1,766,620

Although the movements of Gold through the week by transfer from Bank to the Sub-Treasury were unusually active, and a large amount of the New Loan was temporarily borrowed upon by a portion of the takers, the rates for Money at call, and on prime short bills were no higher, as a general rule, than the week previous. Lenders are asking 1 ℔ cent. more in discounting bills having over 90 days to run, and in some instances they are able to get 5 ℔ cent. on bills before current at 4@4½ ℔ cent., and on others 6 ℔ cent. where 5 ℔ cent. had before been accepted. The amount of new paper, however, which offers is not large, and to get the enhanced interest, the long dates are generally taken. Several of the prominent Banks, holding large deposits for the interior, have been more than willing to turn part of their Specie into the Loan column, on the New Government Stock, at 3@4 ℔ cent. per annum, making the contract with the borrower specific as to time, where 4 ℔ cent. is paid. The Bank of Commerce is the purchaser, direct, of $1,600,000, and the Merchants', America, Manhattan, and one or two other Banks, have lent liberally upon this Stock. At the same time, we hear of about $800,000 taken by bankers in the English Exchanges, and $1,200,000 by bankers in the Continental Exchanges. The effect has been to partially reduce or to steady the rates for bills on London at 109⅝@109⅞, and to create a better supply of bills on the North of Europe, which are in good demand. The transactions in the Loan on Saturday were $100,000 taken at the Stock Exchange, for London, at the equivalent of 105.82, and $250,000 for Germany, on private terms. The Secretary has offered to carry any part of the Loan for sixty days (or longer) at 5 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, but it will be seen from the foregoing report that this privilege is not availed of to any considerable extent. About a million of the money not already paid in at the New-York office, will be provided at other points—possibly more; so that the Sub-Treasury balance here has nearly reached its maximum.

We believe that some of the unsuccessful bidders for the New Loan were influenced in their rates by the belief that the Secretary is too sanguine in his calculation of postponing the second ten millions authorized by Congress. We are not advised as to the particulars or nature of his views on the subject, but believe that, with the aid of his current revenues, the present sum will carry the Department over the meeting of Congress, when both the President and Secretary will make a strong appeal to that body in favor of economising or cutting down the budget of appropriations. They will have the strongest party, as well as national motive to do so, in the fact that the recent rapid growth of the public expenditures will be made a prominent assailable point by the Opposition, now that the Kansas question has been dwarfed of its importance by the recent direct vote of the Territory under the act of Congress, and the Slavery excitement is dying out in consequence. All sectional issues, indeed, are being already lost in the absence of popular support to the extremists in the South, and the want of cohesion in the opposite element at the North. The peril to the Administration, therefore, may take a financial turn, involving if not the reagitation of the revenue system, the call for public retrenchment, particularly while the Treasury is poor. This being the motive, it is easy to see that Mr. COBB will husband his resources. He has now $12,886,816 in his office in New-York, with $2,728,148 balance on the Loan, including the premiums, to come in here and at other ports. To these will be added his Customs, for four months and a half at New-York, $14,000,000, and at other ports, $6,000,000; altogether about $35,000,000 to carry the Department to the 1st January—thirty days after the meeting of Congress. As the expenditure of this period—equal to one-quarter and a half of the fiscal year—is not likely to exceed thirty millions, we do not at present see, but that his means are abundant for the time, and even longer, with a fair continuation of the Customs in January and February, when the importations for the Spring trade are usually the heaviest of the season.

The following were the public revenues and expenditures the last fiscal year, exclusive of the means derived from Treasury Bills, from Jan 1 to June 30 on the one hand, and of the redemption of the Public Debt before the crisis, on the other:

REVENUE AND EXPENSES OF UNITED STATES.

	June 30, 1858	vs.	June 30, 1857
Customs	$41,789,620		$63,875,905
Lands	3,513,715		3,829,486
Miscellaneous	1,254,232		926,122
Total	$46,557,567		$68,631,513
Civil List	26,287,822		27,531,922
Interior	6,051,923		5,358,274
War	25,485,383		19,261,774
Navy	13,976,000		12,726,856
Interest Public Debt	1,657,065		1,678,265
Total	$73,388,193		$66,557,091

The deficiency in the Customs last year was supplied from Treasury Bills. The loan of $20,000,000 was authorized in anticipation of a similar deficiency this year.

Among the New-York takers of the Federal Loan are Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, to whom $400,000 was awarded at an average of 105 ℔ cent. It is supposed that this firm, in connection with the house of DAVIDSON, of San Francisco, reduce the cost of their stock to about 102 ℔ cent., by depositing the gold in the San Francisco Branch Mint, being the depository "most convenient to them;" and drawing for reimbursement on New-York, where the stock is held, at a premium of 3 ℔ cent. The speculation pays the handsome difference of $12,000, and being within the express privilege of the Secretary's circular, is strictly legitimate.

We understand that Messrs. GELPCKE & Co., the agents in this City of the Northern Lloyd's new line of screw steamers, are advised by the last mail that the pioneer steamer, the *Bremen*, recently from this port, reached Bremen in twelve days and a half, one of the best, if not the very best runs hence to that port on record.

Some of the mercantile letters from the German markets, received on Saturday, speak of considerable activity in manufactured goods for the American market. Freights at Hamburg, Bremen, &c., for New-York, were offering quite freely, and as the more recent advices go out from this side of fair sales for the Fall trade—increase of quick sales for some descriptions of clothier's goods—the dispatch to this market is expected to be increased. The last steamer of Messrs. KUHNHARDT'S Hamburg line was compelled to refuse freights. A Paris letter in one of the London papers notices a like activity with some of the French manufacturers for the American trade, particularly at Lyons, the orders being chiefly filled for ready money. No particular reference to American orders is made in our Manchester advices, but the trade in Goods and Yarns was generally firm, and the mill-owners were moving with less reference to the fluctuations of the raw material at Liverpool. As the receipts of cotton from the crop now drawing to a close fall off at Liverpool, the trade, with occasional slight fluctuations, is assuming unusual firmness. And the promise from the new crop is not such as to change the temper of the market. The cotton section from which the earliest receipts are usually drawn, has this season been greatly damaged by the overflow of the Mississippi and its lower tributaries. The Vicksburg papers state that the estimates of damage range from 250,000 to 350,000 bales. In other sections, however, the crop is looking generally well, while the planters are feeling well assured that it will all be wanted for the old world' and the new, at good prices.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central, ex-dividend	79¾@76¾@77⅝
New-York and Erie	17⅝@16½@16⅝
Reading	47@46@48⅝
Rock Island	76½@73⅛@74⅝
Michigan Southern	22⅝@21⅛@22⅜
Preferred	44⅛@43@44⅛
Illinois Central	73@75@75
Panama	113¾@112⅛@114
Pacific Mail, ex-dividend	84@85@82@83⅛
Hudson	28⅛@27⅛@28⅛
Galena	85⅝@83@84
Missouris	85¾@85⅛@85⅛
Virginias	92⅛@92⅛@92¾
Tennessees	92⅛@92⅛@92⅛
La Crosse Land Grants	21⅛@22⅛@22⅛
Toledo	35⅛@33⅛@34⅜
Delaware and Hudson	99⅛@99⅛@99⅛
Michigan Central	59@58⅛@59

The account of the Stock Exchange for most of the week was a *Bear* one, the speculators for the fall having the advantage of 2 ℔ cent. decline on several of the prominent railway shares, and availing of it, it is said, to cover a considerable amount of short contracts, not only at the Board, but by private settlement. A transaction of some importance in this way is understood to have been made through a third broker between the steamboat party and a leading operator for the *Bull* account. And upon this, in part, a rumor is based, that the head of the party—who is also a Director in the Erie Road—is *now* willing to have his Company settle their difficulties with the Central. We are told in various quarters that something of the sort is on foot. The Erie shares have fluctuated about 1 ℔ cent., closing 16⅝ bid; and the unsecured bonds of the Company are in better request, though still at low prices. The Western stocks have partaken in the general depression, though here, as in New-York Central and Erie, new contracts are sold short to nearly or quite as great an extent as old ones are covered by other parties. And in Reading, which shows a large speculative activity, the contracts are rapidly multiplying, the chief movers being strong on both sides. In Panama, something of a demonstration was attempted during the extreme Bearish feeling of Thursday, but the price fully recovered at the close. Indeed nearly the entire Share list improved on Friday, and closed steady on Saturday afternoon. The Pacific Mail shares, which suffered with the rest (after fetching 85 ℔ cent. ex-dividend) down to 82 ℔ cent., recovered to 83½ ℔ cent., in demand. The State list was somewhat neglected through the week on account of the superior attraction, for the moment, of the new Federal Stock.

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	¼@ —	Mobile	1 @ —
New-England	⅛@ —	Ohio, Ind. & Ky.	⅝@ —
Jersey	¼@ —	Indiana Free	1½@ —
Philadelphia	1-10@ —	Missouri	⅝@ —
Penn. Country	⅝@ —	Michigan	1 @ —
Baltimore City	1-5@ —	Ill. & Wisconsin	1½@ —
Maryland	½@ —	Tennessee	2½@ —
Virginia	¾@ —	Canada	½@ —
North Carolina	1¼@ —	Phila. Checks	1-10@ —
S. Carolina & Ga.	¾@ —	Balt. Checks	1-5@ —
New-Orleans	⅝@ —	Boston Checks	1-10@ —

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants	105	110
80 acre warrants	91	94
120 acre warrants	80	83
160 acre warrants	92	95

Thompson's Reporter of Saturday says of distant Currency matters:

"The President and Cashier of the McKean County Bank, Pa., got into a contest last week on the science of banking. The President advocated the *stringent*, and the Cashier the expansive, and after redeeming and spouting with their friends the largest portion of their circulation, the contestants started for home, both determined to enjoin their bank. The President is a man of wealth, and is individually liable for the entire circulation."

Of the Coal Trade of the past week, the *Miners' Journal* reports:

"The quantity sent by railroad this week is 37,407 19; by canal, 41,208 14—for the week, 78,616 13 tons, showing a falling off since last week of 2,770 tons, and for the corresponding week last year, 5,733 tons.

We have no new features to notice this week, except that the demand still continues slack, and prices rule as low as ever.

The trade sums up this week as follows; showing a loss of 25,798 tons, compared with the corresponding week last year:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill—Railroad	43,204	37,408
Canal	41,144	41,209
Lehigh—Railroad	10,949	9,324
Canal	35,192	28,168
Del & Hudson Co	18,774	11,765
Penna. Coal Co	27,979	23,570
Scranton, South	7,335	no report
Total	177,242	151,444

Independent of the Scranton Region, which would reduce the loss to about 20,000 tons for the week.

Real Estate....SATURDAY, Aug 14.

No sales, to-day, at the Exchange. On yesterday, by order of Court in the case of RICHARD SANDS *vs.* J. H. DAYTON *et al.*, Mr. LUDLOW sold four full lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, 260 feet west of Fifth-avenue. The first two were struck down to the plaintiff for $275, although we understood that Mr. SHIELDS claims them for $276, being an advance bid of $1, which he says the auctioneer refused to take. The next two were also bought by the plaintiff for $309.

Mr. LUDLOW also sold, by order of Court, in the case of ELNATHAN HAWKINS *vs.* RICHARD WITTY *et al.*, a lot 24 feet 8 inches by 98 feet 9 inches, on the north side of Twenty-fourth-street, 175 feet 4 inches west of the Ninth-avenue, for $2,000; bought by the plaintiff in the suit.

Messrs. RAYNOR and BLACKWELL report the sale, for JONATHAN EDGAR, of seven full lots on the north side of Seventy-seventh street, 125 feet west of Fourth-avenue, for $1,125 per lot. Bought by WM. F. JONES.

From a note that we have received from a lawyer—and written, we are sorry to see, in that shoulder-hitting style which has of late become so characteristic of certain members of the New-York Bar—we are pleased to see that FRANCIS S. HOFFMAN, Esq., was not the author of that "perfect gem of simplicity in its way" which is published in this morning's TIMES, and to which his name, as Referee, was appended in the original advertisement. We do not wonder in the least that Mr. HOFFMAN does not like the idea of assuming the authorship of the advertisement which he signs; and it is a pity, when he signed it, that he did not add an *obiter dictum* that somebody else did it.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 14—1 P. M.

Receipts of FLOUR continue very light, and supply not half equal to demand; market firmer; sales 400 bbls. at $5 62½@$5 75 for favorite brands of extra Ohio, Indiana and Canadian, and $5 87½@$6 for double extra. WHEAT dull, and the only sale to note is 5,000 bush. hot Chicago at 79c.; sound is held at 85c. CORN steady, fair demand; sales 25,000 bush. at 65c. for unsound, and 74c.@75c. for sound. RYE and OATS scarce and nominal, 69c.@70c. for the former, and 45c.@48c. for the latter. WHISKY—demand fair; sales 150 bbls. at 25c. *Canal Freights*—unchanged. *Lake Receipts*—3,487 bbls. Flour; 4,358 bushels Wheat; 10,000 bushels Corn; 3,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—2,442 bbls. Flour; 14,145 bushels Wheat; 49,490 bushels Corn; 9,200 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 14.

FLOUR steady at $5 25 for new. WHEAT quiet; sales 7,600 bbls., at $1 20 for Red, and $1 25@$1 37 for White. CORN dull; sales 4,000 bushels Yellow, at 90c. WHISKY firm, at 28½c.@29c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 14.

FLOUR quiet and firm. WHEAT firmer; Red, $1 17@$1 25; White, $1 25@$1 45. CORN; White, 80c.@82c.; Yellow, 84c.@86c.; WHISKY dull at 27c @ 28c. PROVISIONS steady.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 13.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 1,000 bales at 11¾c. for middling; the sales include sixteen bales of the new crop, classed middling fair at 12½c.; sales of the week, 7,000 bales; receipts in the same time, 1,800 bales, of which 85 were of the new crop. Receipts at this port ahead of last year's 117,500 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 167,000 bales. Coffee inactive; sales of the week, 1,500 bags; fair to prime Rio is quoted at 10½c. Stock in port, 15,500 bags, against 99,000 at the same date last year.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 14.

COTTON has been dull to-day; no sales of moment. FLOUR active; sales of 4,000 bbls. superfine at $4 60@$4 75. CORN is active at 65c.@68c. Kentucky BAGGING, 14¾c.@15¼c.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 14—6. P. M.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT in good demand, and buyers more willing to meet the views of sellers: sales, 35,000 bush., at 95c. for Milwaukee Club: 88c.@89c. for Chicago Spring; 83c. for unsound ditto. CORN without material change; sales at 74c @75c. for sound Indiana. OATS quiet. *Canal freights* dull, but steady; for Flour, 27c.; Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7½c.; Oats, 4½c. to New-York. *Lake imports:* 11,000 bush. Wheat. *Canal exports:* 3,200 bbls. Flour; 14,000 bush. Wheat; 11,000 bush. Corn; 24,000 bush Oats.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR—No improvement in receipts; demand considerably in excess of supply; market very firm, in fact, sellers have all their own way; sales 600 bbls at $5 37½ for good Superfine Ohio; $5 62½@$5 75 for Extra Ohio, Indiana and Canada; $5 87½@$6 for double Extra. WHEAT in fair demand for milling; sales 50,000 bushels at 79c. for hot Chicago Spring; 95c. for round; 83c. for new White Kentucky. CORN in good demand; market steady; sales 30,000 bushels at 85c. for unsound; 70c. for warm; 73c @74c. for sound. RYE and OATS scarce and nominal at 69c.@70c. for the former and 45c.@48c. for the latter. WHISKY steady; demand moderate; sales 150 bbls. at 25c. CANAL FREIGHTS dull at 40c. on Flour; 10½c. on Wheat; 9½c. on Corn to New-York. *Receipts by Lake in the last 24 hours*—trifling.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR active. WHEAT active at 85c. CORN steady at 66c. OATS quiet. *Shipments to Buffalo:* 15,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego:* 17,000 bushels Corn. Receipts, 1,300 bbls. Flour; 12,000 bushels Wheat; 57,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet at $4 75@$5 25. WHISKY, 23c. WHEAT active at 95c.@$1 07. MESS PORK steady. Sales 1,675 bbls.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 14.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89⅞; Reading Railroad, 24¼; Morris Canal, 43½; Long Island Railroad, 12½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE
Hammonia	New-York	Hamburg	Aug. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 18
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 21
Prince Albert	New-York	Galway	Aug. 21
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Great Britain	New-York	Liverpool	Aug 28
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
FROM EUROPE.			
American Empire	Galway	Quebec	Aug. 3
City of Wash'ton	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 4
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 4
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Indian Empire	Galway	New-York	Aug. 10
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 10
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 11
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 14
North Star	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 17
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 18
Borussia	Southampton	New York	Aug. 18
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—W. W. Downs, Jacob Gabril, A. B. Nash, E. Macpherson, James Mahegan, Wm Hurley, S. E. Dove, Jacob Rorke, Anthony H. Goodwin, Wm. Subes, Capt. Lockwood, U. S. N., Mrs. Caroline Morse and child, Thos. F. Loveland, Mrs. M. S. Fullen, Mr. Buder and lady, W. A. Hannay, Mrs. H. Forbes, Mrs. Henry Exall, Dr. W. H. Etheridge, James Carter, W. A. Wright, R. R. Cramp, J. W. Urquhart, 6 seamen for ship Henry Von Gager, and 15 in the steerage.

In steamship Alabama, for Savannah—T. Doonan, J. S. Cobb, D. Hinsman, Jno. Swindleurst, Jno. Brogan, A. P. G. Harris, C. Beruff, A. W. Direy, H. Sion, H. Cook, F. B. Wallace, J. Mino, R. D. Gilbert, F. M. Cunningham, J. D. Cubbedge, Jos Blumenthal, J. M. Aiken, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bower, Mrs. Budd, W. Koner, Jas Alaslum, J. J. Harris, S. W. Allen, Theo. Bairnbrick, Thos. Fogerty, Geo. Obenes, E. Hernstadt, 8 sailors, and 13 in the steerage.

In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah—W. O. Van Vorst, Mrs. W. O. Van Vorst, Mrs. Ho'man, J. H. Weaver, M. Goldsmidt, D. Coleman, E. Kern, G. S. Deron, Mr. Bernstein, E. Feuchtwater, D. Mansen, Chas. Speiden, Morris Maskowitz, John Holland, Anthony Vignet, Dr. Ulrich and servant, P. Gorman, B. A. Connelly, Mrs. J. H. W. Houghton, H. Moore, T. Newman, J. S. Ardis, Anna Delan, Saml. Helper, Mr. Rosenbaum, and 16 in steerage.

In steamship Nashville, for Charleston—Wm. Porcher Miles, Mrs. Margaret Wicker and child, L. Lopez, Albert Meiz, R. A. Pringle, Henry C. Yeatman, Mrs. Hamilton, T. M. James, E. B. Moore, J. R. Boylston, Albert Elfe, J. F. Church, R. C. Gilchrist, J. Strause, James E. Edgerton, J. P. Locke, Miss Briggs, Miss Knee, D. Ebstin, and 36 in the steerage.

In steamship Memphis, for Charleston—J. C. McNulty, Miss Mary Beulger, Andrew Smith, F. Thompson, V. D. Brown, Victor Durocher, Wm. Diloun, P. Malarkey, W. J. Barrett, D. Curtis, Alfred Saunders, J. P. Harrison, and 10 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Philadelphia, from New-Orleans and Havana—From New-Orleans—Miss A. Brewer, Mrs. Mitchell and child, Mrs. M. A. Purcell and 3 children, Mrs. Desaumes, Mr. Scooler, lady and child, Mrs. Schonfeld, Mrs. Marks, W. Guaz, M. Hartman, Capt. H. C. Davis, G. Cloutman, Mary Welsh, Mrs. Norton, Miss M. Colman, W. Duore, Mrs. McLeary, F. Norris, and 20 in the steerage. From Havana—Count Lambillo, mother, lady and family, Miss M. E. Drion, C. Pedroso, J. de Arrieta, daughter and 3 servants, Miss E. L. Howard, Jose Gallo and lady, 2 sisters and daughter, M. M. Clark, lady and child, R. Benitez, F. Maurice, J. Fontana and son, A. Reyes, M. G. Diaz, A. de Allo, J. F. de Castro, J. Cisneros, S. Vinent, J. P. Iznaga, Mr. Faranzo, J. Sanchez, C. Gallegos, M. Bendueles, Luis Kahn, J. Marti, G. J. Smith, N. Caballero, J. de Castro, A. Gonsalez, J. A. Cantillo, M. Brod, F. Madriaga, A. Ewing, J. Echavarria, M. Degetan, J. Anglada, F. Bosch, L. Luiz, Mrs. Segune and child, E. Iriarte, J. Herring, and 15 in the steerage. From Key West—Capt. C. Foulkes, W. R. Saunders, C. Teft, Jr., R. Whitley, H. Grinnell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 11 | Sun sets.... 6 58 | Moon sets.... 10 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 17 | Gov. Island. 1 08 | Hell Gate.... 2 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Memphis, Watson, Charleston, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Co.; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, H. Ludlam; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamers Ironsides, Vandeveer, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Thos. Swann, Ramsay, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, F. Perkins, Agent.

Bark Glasgow, (Sic.,) Rap., Palermo, Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brigs Arosette, (Br.,) Tuzo, Kingston, Jam., McCall & Frith; Edinburg, Bartlett, Bangor, T. H. Sandford; Ocean Spray, Townsley, Havana, W. R. Russell; Capella, Head, St. John, N. B., Brett, Son & Co.; Amanda Jane Dorr, Bordeaux, Metcalf & Duncan; A. Owen, Ray, Nuevitas, Thos. Owen & Son.

Schooners Emma, (Br.,) Johnson, St. John's, ——; John D. Burton, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; M. E. Parmelee, Gaskin, Washington, J. G. Williams; Wide World, Bulkley, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co; S. D. Bellows, Clark, Bridgeton, N. J., J. W. Mckee; S. L. Tilley, Willingdale, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; J. M. Holmes, Brewster, Key West, Benner & Deake; F. Satterly, Cooper, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Ellen Louisa, Thompson, New-Haven, master; Pilot's Bride, Doggett, Falmouth, Jam., G. L. Hatch & Co.; J. M. Taylor, Smith, Washington, Blackwell & Co.; W. W. Brainerd, Bowditch, Philadelphia, Jas Hand; T. J. Hill, Rich, Lavacca, McCready, Mott & Co.; Hampden Belle, Alexander, Halifax, R. P. Buck & Co.; Com. Kearney, Brown, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co; Wm Sharp Jones, Norfolk, Van Brunt & Slaght; B. Flanner, Applegit, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; D. W. Bagley, Rogers, Halifax, J. Hunter & Co.; Le Roy, Osborn, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Arrived.

Steamer Thomas Swan, Ramsey, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Ospray, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship John Bright, Cutting, Liverpool July 15, with mdse. and 160 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Ship Devonshire, Lord, London July 10, with mdse. and 62 passengers to E. E. Morgan. Experienced westerly winds all the passage.

Bark Biagio, (Sic.,) Guglielmino, Palermo 33 ds., with fruit to Lawrence Giles & Co.

Brig Mary A. Forrest, Gillespie, Santos, Brazil, June 25, and 38 ds. from Cape Frio, with coffee to Aeo. L. A. Moke & Co. Experienced a series of calms; had very heavy weather in the Gulf—split sails, &c.

Brig J. Nickerson, (of Boston,) Nickerson, Cape Haytien 20 ds., with coffee and logwood to Delafield & Wilson.

Schr. John L. Redner, Hendrickson, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Amelia, Sanborn, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. New-York Packet, Bancroft, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Pawtucket, Ross, Rockland 3 ds., with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Lamartine, Gurney, Wareham 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Rollins, Gove, Eastport 6 ds., with lath to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Crusoe, Foster, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. N. Clifford, Shute, Rondout, for Belfast, Me.

Schr. New Regulus, Dayton, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. John Lancaster, Sykes, Philadelphia, for Newport.

Schr. Carlton Jayne, Tyler, Alexandria 8 ds., with coal.

Schr. Edward Slade, Bayles, Alexandria 5 ds., coal.

Schr. Lion, Hix, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Cape May, Small, Boston 3 ds.

WIND—During the day, from N. E. to E. N. E.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Aug. 15.

Steamship Philadelphia, Harrison, New-Orleans Aug. 6 and Havana 9th, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Ship Juventa, (of Thomaston,) Young, Liverpool 29 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. Took a pilot on the 14th, 80 miles E. of Sandy Hook from boat G. W. Blunt.

Ship Great Western, Furber, Liverpool July 12, with mdse. and 353 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. The G. W. brings home the remains of Capt. W. H. Harding, of packet-ship West Point, who died at Liverpool July 1.

Bark Texas, Merrill, Liverpool July 7, with coal to N. O. Pillsbury.

Bark Tidal Wave, (of Boston,) White, Rio Janeiro June 26, with coffee to Siffken & Ironsides.

Brig Harriet, (Br.,) Congdon, Port Harvey, N. B., 10 ds., with freestone to C. R. De Wolfe.

Brig Wm. Wilson, (of Philadelphia,) Farrell, Rio Janeiro June 27, with coffee to Goodhue & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Conrad and ketch Commerce, for Philadelphia.

Brig T. Crosby, Harden, Port Ewen, for Bangor.

Schr. Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Fred Howell, Laraway, Port-au-Prince July 26, with coffee and logwood to O. L. & A. Ferris—vessel to Mora Bros., Navarro & Co.

Schr. Constitution, Strout, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. Snow Flake, Weaver, Philadelphia, for Boston. 12th inst., off Montauk, during a fog, was run into by an unknown brig, carrying away the S. F.'s jib boom, foretopmast, and foremast head. Put into this port for a new foremast.

Schr. Shannon, (Br.,) Hutchinson, Eleuthera 16 ds., with pineapples to J. Eneas.

Schr S. Applegate, Lee, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Nicanor ——, from Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Mary A Lovell, Tappan, Port Ewen, for Norwich.

Schr. Palladium, Avery, New-London, in ballast.

Sloop Vigilant, Heath, Elizabeth City, for Fall River.

BELOW—Ship Alfred Storer, Brown, Havre July 11. Also, 1 bark.

WIND—During the day, from N. to S. S. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Alabama, Schenck, Savannah; Nashville, Murray, Charleston; Memphis, Watson, Charleston; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c.; Vanderbilt, Lefevre, Havre and Southampton, and passed Quarantine at 7:20 P. M.

Sailed on Sunday—Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 14, arr. bark Emma F. Chase, Hall, Glasgow.

Spoken, &c.

Golden Rule—bark, stg. S., Aug. 13, lat. 38 20, lon. 72 50.

Isle de Cuba—bark, from New-York for Loango, Aug. 13, lat. 38 50, lon. 72 30.

Joseph Rowan—Br. ship, from Liverpool for Montreal, July 21, lat. 50 12, lon. 20.

Lincoln—brig, of Castine, from Jacmel for Boston, July 28, at Crooked Island.

Ocean Isle—brig, 4 ds. from Philadelphia for Bermuda, Aug. 9, lat. 34 04, lon. 68 50.

Potomac—schr., from New-York for New-Orleans, July 31, lat. 26 40, lon. 74 40.

R. G. W. Dodge—bark, from Cienfuegos for New-York, July 23, lat. 21 10, lon. 82 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro June 27, bark Braziliero, Baxter, from New-York, unc.; Zinderalla, Bunker, do. do.; Ann E. Grant, Nelson, from Richmond, do.; ship Ellersley, Coutts, do. do. Cld., June 26, brig Wm. Wilson, for New-York; barks Conrad, for Philadelphia; Ann E. Grant for United States; brig Belgique, for New-York. Unloading, June 26, barks Brazilero, from Bahia; Palmetto, from Newcastle; Gray Eagle, from Philadelphia; Elf, from Richmond; lugger Hannibal, fm. Pernambuco.

At Port-au Prince, July 25, barks Clara Windsor, McEwen, for New York in 2 ds.; Chas. E Lex, and Almeida, disg. Brigs African, Britton, for New-York in 8 ds.; Northern Belle, Payne, for Boston in 10 ds.; Monticello, do. 3 ds.

At Santos, Brazil, June 25, bark David G. Wilson, for Philadelphia in a few days.

At Cape Haytien, July 20, brigs Laurilla, Lavender, for Boston soon; J. Nickerson, from Philadelphia.

At Gonaives, no date, schrs. Canton, fm. Boston; Medora from Boston.

At Jacmel, no date, brig Lincoln, from Boston; schrs. Bride of the Wave, do.; Spring Hill, do.

At Cayes, no date, brigs Santiago, Enoch Bennett, and schr Fearless, all from Boston.

Cienfuegos, July 22—Sld. bark R. G. W. Dodge, Jarvis, for New-York.

Cardenas, July 30—Sld. brig Mazatlan, Dodge, for New-York—captain sick on board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools.
This magnificent instrument, introduced by
THALBERG
into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America: Mlle. Wellis, Liszt, Gottschalk, Vilanova, &c., &c.
Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, JR.,
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c., &c.
Just Published:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH
LETTER, NOTE AND CAP PAPERS,
GOLD PENS,
RODGERS' KNIVES, PORTMONNAIES, &c.
WILLMER & ROGERS, No. 42 Nassau-st.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.
Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent. on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.
Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.
JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN, } Commissioners.

SUMMER RESORT.—SEA-BATHING AT DEAL, N. J., 2½ miles from Long Branch. The well-known boarding house of the subscriber, for many years kept by Mr. T. T. Borden, is now open for visitors. The house is large and airy, and the ground affords abundant shade from trees of the largest growth. It is easy of access, steamers leaving Robinson-st. wharf daily for the Ocean House and Ocean Port, and thence by stages to Deal. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by application, by mail or otherwise, to WM. HATHAWAY, Deal, N. J., care Long Branch Post Office.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 29 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

FARM OF 17 ACRES FOR SALE—IN WEST Bloomfield, N. J., within three-quarters of a mile of the railroad depot, with house, large barn, chicken coop, and out-buildings; situation high and very healthy; land in a good state of cultivation; would be a very desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Apply at West Bloomfield, for the place of the late CHARLES WOMACK, or in New York, to RICHARD GREEN, No. 375 Canal-street, or RICHARD FORESTER, No. 248 Henry-st.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on the capital stock, payable the 2d day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst until that day.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Medicines sent by mail. Ladies' private circulars sent per letter free, except postage. Office No. 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

EXTENSION SKIRTS OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO.,
(No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

MR. ROBERT E. JONES THIS DAY WITHdraws from our firm by mutual consent and agreement.
JOHN W. HOYT & CO.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1858.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.
Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute) will (D. V.) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Winter session will open Oct. 1. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Catalogues and circulars, containing full particulars, to be had at the bookstore of Messrs. B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 290 Broadway, New-York.
REID & HOFFMANN.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues, just published, address
C. V. SPEAR & J. R. BOYD, Principals.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN E. NITCHIE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of Sanford Cobb, Jr., No. 63 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of [illegible] next.—Dated [illegible] 15, 1858.
MARIA B. NITCHIE,
SANFORD COBB, JR., } Administrators.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WASHINGTON CALDER, late of Keyport, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of WAKEMAN & LATTING, No. 59 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York May 31, 1858.
ELIZABETH CALDER, Administratrix.
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